

1979

# Independent Republic Quarterly, 1979, Vol. 13, No. 2

Horry County Historical Society

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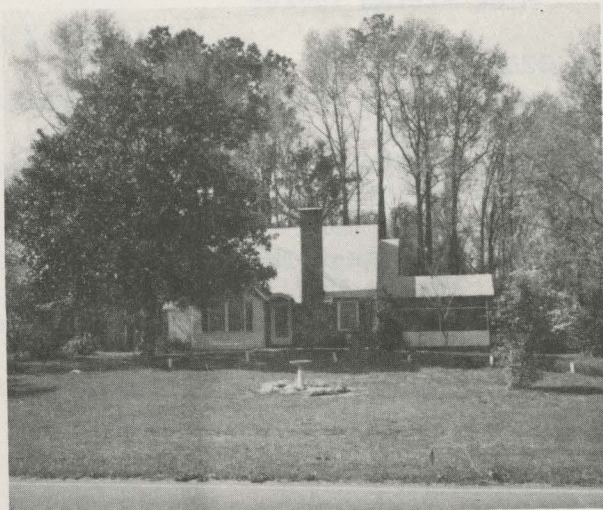
# *The Independent Republic Quarterly*

(ISSN 0046 - 8843)

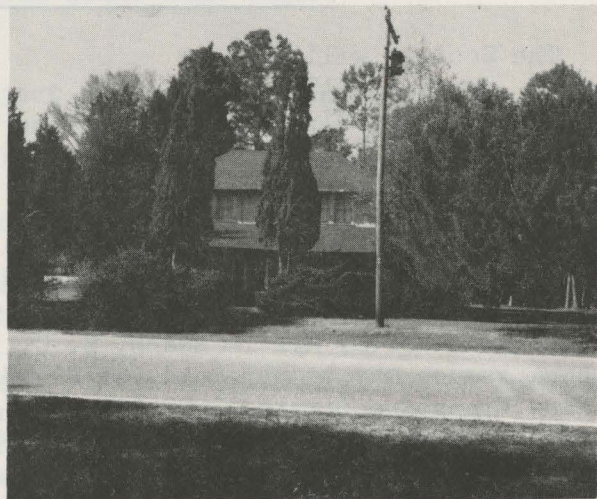
**VOL. 13**

**SPRING 1979**

**NO. 2**



**Bellamy Home which was torn down and moved piece by piece from Bombing Range (See Magnolia tree in front yard where bomb fell).**



**Fred McNeil house which was moved in one piece from Bombing Range.**

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PLEASE MARK THESE DATES ON YOUR CALENDAR!

The Society will meet on  
April 28, 1979  
July 9, 1979  
October 8, 1979

The Board of Directors will meet on  
March 12, 1979  
June 11, 1979  
September 10, 1979  
December 10, 1979

Dues: \$5.00 annually for individuals; \$7.50 for married couples and \$3.00 for students. One subscription to the QUARTERLY is free with each membership. If a couple desires two copies, the dues are \$10.00. Checks may be sent to F. A. Green, 402 43d Avenue North, Myrtle Beach, S. C. 29577.

Back issues may be obtained for \$2.00 each (plus 50¢ postage and handling each) from Miss Ernestine Little, 1003 6th Ave., Conway, S. C. 29526, as long as they are in print. Copies of the 1880 CENSUS OF HORRY COUNTY, S. C. may be obtained from Miss Little or from the Horry County Memorial Library, 1008 5th Ave., Conway, S. C. 29526. The price is \$5.00 (plus \$1.00 postage and handling, if mailed).

Material for the QUARTERLY may be submitted to The Independent Republic Quarterly, 1008 5th Ave., Conway, S. C. 29526.

OOPS, SORRY!

The name of Herbert Hucks, Jr., Box 5193, Spartanburg, S. C. 29304, was omitted from the 1978 roster of members printed in the Winter 1979 issue. A native of Horry, Mr. Hucks has contributed a number of articles to IRQ.



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## THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Dear Friends:

The Independent Republic History Project lectures will end April 24. They have stimulated a great deal of interest among natives and newcomers alike. If you have enjoyed this sharing of information--and I am certain you have enjoyed if you have attended, please make it your business to let Coastal Carolina History Department (John Vrooman, Chairman) know of your pleasure and encourage the continuation of research and public lectures on the history of this area.

By the time this reaches you the Horry County Museum director will have been named. Once the director is appointed, you will have the opportunity to make donations for its collections.

We expect to have our tour of Aynor and surrounding communities on April 28. Check elsewhere in this issue for last minute bulletins.

You are urged to take advantage of the beautiful spring weather to catalog a cemetery and send it in. Many very old, small, family graveyards are disappearing rapidly and it is important to record the information now.

Bill and Jewell Long and Rick McIver will represent the Society at the annual meeting of the Confederation of South Carolina Local History Societies in Anderson and report on our activities.

Remember those of us who plan HCHS programs and the editorial staff of IRQ welcome your comments, suggestions and contributions.

Sincerely,

*Catherine H. Lewis*



## SANDY PLAIN CHURCH AND SCHOOL

By Mrs. Eva Lewis Nance

Sandy Plain Church was an outgrowth of a Sunday School organized by Mrs. Louisa Cooper Barnhill and Mrs. Sarah Carmichael Lewis in the late 1860's or 1870's. The Church was a combined effort of the entire community.

The location of Church and school was changed at least three times; each time the land was donated by the owner. The materials and labor were furnished by the people of the community.

When the old building became inadequate, it was decided to locate it between the two biggest families in the neighborhood, Sheriff Daniel Lewis and Mr. Joseph W. Holli-day. When they had "stepped it off", Dr. Bennett Jordan said, "Let's put it here on this sandy plain," and so it became Sandy Plain School and Church.

The location provided for a cemetery. The first person buried there was Walter Alonzo Lewis, grandson of one of the organizers in 1882.

Our Sandy Plain members are so appreciative of the great effort our forefathers made to provide a place for us to worship and to bury our dead that we have no trouble getting money to improve our Church and cemetery.

Sandy Plain School has been consolidated with Aynor and Midland Schools.

[Statistics used in the above were taken from "A short History of Sandy Plain Church" by F. G. Vaught, who got his information from the late Mary Lewis Stevenson and the late Willie P. Lewis.]

## SANDY PLAIN UNITED METHODIST CHURCH CEMETERY

Rt. 2, Galivants Ferry, South Carolina

Copied by Mrs. Eva Lewis Nance and Mrs. Fannie G. Gerrald in October, 1978

Elen Lou ? , 1946-1948

Dennis M. ALTMAN, b. 4 Jan 1897, d. 7 May 1971

Ernest Vander ALTMAN, b. 24 Nov 1921, d. 30 July 1968

Grover D. ALTMAN, b. 7 Jan 1885, d. 9 Oct 1946

Julius Albert ALTMAN, b. 8 Mar 1853, d. 29 July 1933 \* Catherine LEWIS ALTMAN, b. 24 Mar 1861, d. 26 Nov 1932

Thomas E. ALTMAN, 1891-1936

Vernie Hoyt ALTMAN, b. 10 Dec 1894, d. 9 Oct 1975 \* Isla Coleman ALTMAN, b. 11 Feb 1895

May Addie BARNHILL, b. 15 Apr 1866, d. 27 Mar 1939

Stanley D. BARNHILL, b. 13 June 1825, d. 19 July 1886 \* Louisa COOPER BARNHILL, b. 30 Nov 1832, d. 18 Apr 1910

T. C. BARNHILL, b. 25 July 1870, d. 6 Feb 1906

Beaty BEST, b. 31 Dec 1894, d. 5 Aug 1962 \* Mamie BEST, b. 27 Feb 1900

Clara E. BEST, Wife of Claud BEST, b. 15 Mar 1892, d. 27 Oct 1915

Ernest S. BEST, Infant son of W. V. &amp; Hattie BEST, b. 13 Dec 1887, d. 11 Oct 1890

Hazel BEST (no dates)

Henry R. BEST, b. 4 Jan 1918, d. 24 June 1977 \* Edna Skipper BEST, b. 8 July 1921, d. 15 Dec 1973

Hubert S. BEST, b. 28 Nov 1923, d. 6 Apr 1976

James M. BEST, b. 27 Mar 1892, d. 20 Oct 1957

Leland Carlisle BEST, Son of L. C. &amp; F. E. BEST, b. 6 Apr 1921, d. 4 Mar 1925

Leland C. BEST, b. 10 Jan 1886, d. 9 Jan 1950 \* Frances Eva BEST, b. 12 Apr 1887, d. 24 May 1965

Marolyn BEST, b. 17 Dec ?, d. 1 June 1945

Martha Emma BEST, Dau. of J. M. &amp; L. M. BEST, b. 30 Aug 1922, d. 10 May 1924

Ollie A. BEST, Wife of Claud BEST, b. 27 Aug 1898, d. 18 Sept 1917



Paul K. BEST, Son of Wilber B. BEST, b. 30 Nov 1951, d. 8 Feb 1955  
William V. BEST, 1858-1919 \* Hattie Barnhill BEST, 1861-1924  
Willie L. Best, b. 13 Jan 1896, d. 29 Mar 1951 \* Lutie M. BEST, b. 31 Jan 1900, d. 19 Apr 1954  
Wingard BEST, Son of J. M. & L. M. BEST, b. 6 Oct 1919, d. 5 Sept 1921  
Infant of W. V. & Hattie BEST, 10 Apr 1900  
Bennie B. BRYAN, b. 18 Aug 1885, d. 24 Mar 1940 \* Nova Bellamy BRYAN, b. 3 Apr 1894, d. 14 Apr 1961  
James O. BRYAN, b. 18 Apr 1877, d. 10 Mar 1949  
Cpl. Rester W. BRYAN, Battle of Belgium, S. C. Cpl. 463RRCHTFA, BN: 101ABN Div. WWII, BSM-PH, 1919-1944  
Infant son of Mr. & Mrs. P. M. COLEMAN, born & died 17 Mar 1914  
James O. DANIELS, b. 18 Apr 1877, d. 10 Mar 1919 \* Lillie O. DANIELS, b. 1 Aug 1899, d. 13 May 1970  
Lizzie DURANT, d. 30 Nov 1914, age 93 yrs.  
Burke R. GASKIN, S. C. PVT. US ARMY, WWI, b. 28 July 1891, d. 9 Oct 1973 \* Lennie K. GASKIN, Wife of Burke R. GASKIN, b. 19 Mar 1887, d. 13 Aug 1923  
James Miles GASKIN, S. C. Sea; U. S. NAVY, WWI, b. 25 Mar 1894, d. 4 June 1965  
James T. GASKIN, b. 1 Mar 1863, d. 1 Nov 1939 \* Fannie Edwards GASKIN, Wife of James T. GASKIN, b. 13 June 1870, d. 12 Feb 1960  
Jack Q. GERRALD, b. 14 Nov 1906, d. 19 Oct 1950  
McCoy HILL, b. 19 Dec 1908, d. 12 Apr 1948  
Effie HOLDEN, b. 27 Mar 1898, d. 6 May 1952  
James HOLDEN, b. 22 Oct 1922, d. 23 May 1954  
Jessie HOLDEN, b. 10 June 1890, d. 29 July 1941  
Infant son of Jessie HOLDEN, 1963-1963  
Lacy Gertrude HOLDEN, b. 9 Aug 1920, d. 29 Oct 1960  
Lamar HOLDEN, Son of V. D. & E. M. HOLDEN, b. 25 May 1922, d. 22 May 1924  
Minter G. HOLDEN, b. 17 Jan 1896, d. 30 Sept 1942  
Odell HOLDEN, S. C. T-SGT. Co. A-13, Infantry Regt. WWII, BSM-PH, b. 27 Sept 1920, d. 28 Aug 1944  
Van HOLDEN, b. 16 June 1891, d. 11 Aug 1933  
Mrs. Cynthia Louise HORTON, b. 28 May 1832, d. 14 July 1921  
Magnolia HOLDEN HYATT, b. 15 Feb 1925, d. 3 Sept 1954  
Dan Everette JAMES, b. 3 June 1912, d. 2 Dec 1976 \* Elise Rouse JAMES, b. 14 Apr 1913  
David H. JAMES, b. 8 Dec. 1873, d. 29 Apr 1935 \* Mary E. JAMES, b. 8 Jan 1876, d. 29 Dec 1945  
Mrs. C. L. OWENS, b. 21 May 1859, d. 7 Sept 1922  
Minnie James, Dau. of D. H. & M. E. James, born & died 23 Apr 1909  
Nina JAMES, Dau. of D. H. & M. E. JAMES, b. 29 Apr 1915, d. 27 June 1915  
Decoy JOHNSON, Son of A. P. & L. M. JOHNSON, b. 9 Feb 1894, d. 24 Oct 1894  
George Madison JOHNSON, b. 1 June 1854, d. 21 Jan 1906 \* Florence JOHNSON, b. 20 Oct 1857, d. 27 May 1937  
Fannie JONES, d. 1940, age 58 yrs.  
Paula Rudy JONES, 1953-1974  
Vol Toby JONES, S. C. Cpt. U. S. ARMY, b. 16 Aug 1928, d. 10 Sept 1963  
Charlotte M. LANE, Wife of D. F. LANE, b. 27 Sept 1839, d. 12 Oct 1907  
D. Frank LANE (CSA 1862-1865), b. 28 Nov 1840, d. 19 May 1928  
Julius W. LANE (Mason), b. 12 Nov 1867, d. 30 May 1947  
Alexander L. LEWIS, Jr., b. 20 Sept 1899, d. 13 June 1963  
Alexander Lorenzo LEWIS, b. 10 June 1855, d. 10 Jan 1937 \* Sallie A. (GASKIN) LEWIS, b. 13 Jan 1860, d. 6 June 1937  
Aubrey LEWIS, Son of Olen & Gladys LEWIS, b. 11 Mar 1958, d. 17 Nov 1958  
Bunvan G. LEWIS, b. 2 May 1857, d. 1 Oct 1892



Daniel LEWIS, b. 31 July 1825, d. 3 Feb 1907 (CSA marker with flag in middle) \* Sarah LEWIS, Wife of Daniel LEWIS, b. 6 Jan 1833, d. 6 Dec 1905  
Isla LEWIS, Dau. of B. G. & S. B. LEWIS, b. 22 Nov 1841, d. 1 Oct 1892  
Lester LEWIS, b. 27 Sept 1886, d. 24 Mar 1916  
Olen LEWIS, b. 12 May 1922 \* Gladys J. LEWIS, b. 16 Aug 1923, d. 16 Sept 1967  
Tola B. LEWIS, Lawyer, b. 17 Feb 1883, d. 12 May 1952 \* Cora (SMITH) LEWIS, b. 28 Aug 1891, d. 27 Mar 1970  
Walter Alonzo LEWIS, b. 1 Jan 1881, d. 1 Apr 1882  
Willie Patrick LEWIS, b. 17 Oct 1876, d. 2 May 1959 \* Alice Rogers LEWIS, b. 4 June 1876, d. 10 July 1960  
Infant son of Willie P. & Alice LEWIS, 20 Sept 1911  
Infant son of Willie P. & Alice LEWIS, July 1912  
Frazier Venoy MARTIN, b. 11 Apr 1922, d. 27 Feb 1950. Married Elneida Jane GASQUE 2 Dec 1945  
Freddie MARTIN, son of J. H. & E. V. MARTIN, b. 6 Nov 1916, d. 10 Nov 1916  
Grover C. MARTIN, b. 23 Nov 1914, d. 4 Dec 1943  
Harvey D. MARTIN, b. 25 Nov 1900 \* Lizzie Dix MARTIN, b. 15 May 1904, d. 7 May 1965  
Joel Mc. MARTIN, Son of L. J. MARTIN, b. 30 Jan 1887, d. 13 Oct 1918  
Infant son of J. H. & E. V. MARTIN, b. 15 Dec 1930, d. 17 Dec 1930  
J. M. MARTIN, Son of H. D. & Lizzie MARTIN, b. 23 Sept 1923, d. 10 Apr 1927  
John H. MARTIN, b. 20 May 1893, d. 23 June 1971 \* Viola W. MARTIN, b. 19 July 1892  
John T. MARTIN, Son of J. H. & E. V. MARTIN, b. 23 Oct 1917, d. 17 Apr 1929  
Lara Jane MARTIN, b. 21 Apr 1866, d. 28 May 1949  
Leon MARTIN, Son of H. L. & M. E. MARTIN, b. 4 July 1948, d. 5 July 1948  
Louisa L. MARTIN, b. 11 Jan 1841, d. 1 Mar 1895  
Martie MARTIN, Son of Joel Mack MARTIN, b. 23 Nov 1911, d. 18 May 1912  
Baby Patrick R. MARTIN, 12 Mar 1972  
Chellie W. McCRACKEN, b. 25 Sept 1885, d. 15 Oct 1960  
Infant girl MORRIS, 1968-1968  
Luke Atkinson NANCE (Mason), b. 18 Oct 1899, d. 22 Jan 1962  
John Tillman OWENS, b. 30 Sept 1892, d. 12 Jan 1935 \* Addie Graham Lane OWENS, b. 3 July 1891  
Monroe G. OWENS, Son of J. T. & Addie OWENS, b. 25 Nov 1913, d. 18 Dec 1913  
Arie Wiggins PERRITT, 1915-1967  
Arthur PERRITT, 1902-1976  
Infant son of Mr. & Mrs. Barney PERRITT, 8 Nov 1940  
Bonnie Fay PERRITT, 1953-1976  
Evans PERRITT, 1905-1965  
Ronie Martin PERRITT, 1873-1963  
Virginia PERRITT, b. 10 Oct 1937, d. 27 Feb 1938  
Wilmarie PERRITT, Dau. of Simpson & Hettie PERRITT, b. 9 July 1941, d. 31 Jan 1942  
Patricia Gayle POLK, Dau. of Hattie BEST & Charles POLK, b. 23 July 1946, d. 6 Sept 1953  
Clara BEST RICHARDSON, Wife of Raymond R. RICHARDSON, b. 30 Dec 1882, d. 12 Oct 1945  
"Father" E. C. SMITH, b. 15 Apr 1852, d. 15 Sept 1925 \* "Mother" Z. A. SMITH, b. 7 Aug 1842, d. 18 Dec 1919  
Willie Brinson SMITH, b. 23 May 1889, d. 15 Dec 1963 \* Abbie McNeil SMITH, b. 6 Dec 1891, d. 2 Feb 1977  
Lella STONE, Wife of J. M. STONE, b. 30 Mar 1883, d. 9 Oct 1918  
Marie Lewis STRICKLAND, b. 8 Feb 1912, d. 23 Jan 1966  
James Allison STUCKEY, infant son of W. J. & O. STUCKEY, b. 12 Aug 1921, d. 12 Aug 1921  
Baby Anne VAUGHT, Infant of C. L. & F. G. VAUGHT, 22 Jan 1936  
Annie J. VAUGHT, b. 31 Mar 1894, d. 6 Oct 1959 \* Georgia M. JOHNSON, b. 27 Feb 1892, d. 17 Aug 1957 [double monument for sisters]  
Canty Lanneau VAUGHT, b. 12 Sept 1897, d. 22 Sept 1960



Isabell VAUGHT, 1855-1930

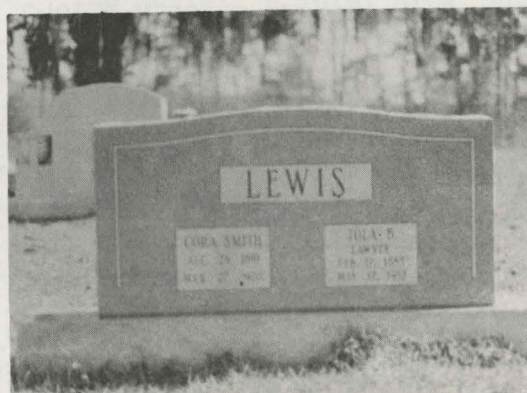
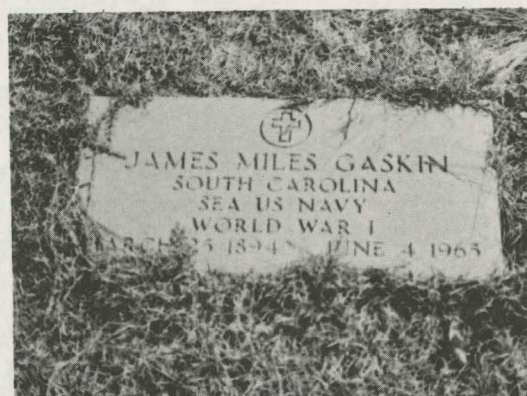
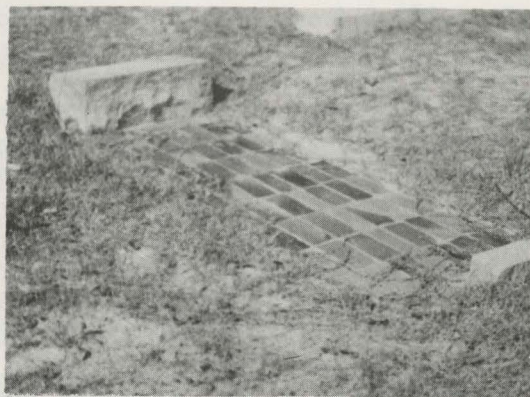
James Coy VAUGHT, b. 4 Dec 1910, d. 23 Jan 1969

Lacy Gertrude VAUGHT, Wife of C. L. VAUGHT, Dau. of Dr. & Mrs. R. A. BASS, 1898-1926

Mary E. VAUGHT, b. 10 Oct 1823, d. 12 Feb 1913

Thomas Allard VAUGHT, b. 22 Feb 1895, d. 23 June 1978 \* Winnie Best VAUGHT, b. 9 Feb 1898

"Father" Thomas Andrew VAUGHT, 1867-1931 \* "Mother" Addie James VAUGHT, 1869-1949



Views of Sandy Plain Church and Cemetery  
by Annette E. Reesor



BRIEF HISTORY OF MYRTLE BEACH AIR FORCE BASE  
1940 - 1956

Prepared by  
USAF Historical Division  
Research Studies Institute  
Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama  
August 1956

In 1940 preparations were made to improve the Myrtle Beach Municipal Airport so that it might be incorporated into the national defense program. In the spring of that year the Civil Aeronautics Administration made \$112,000 available to the town for airport construction, and late in 1940 the Works Progress Administration began work on the runways. When completed the base was to have been used for the training of civilian pilots, but Ben O. Graham, one time mayor of Myrtle Beach and later an employee of the base engineer's office, was credited with making the War Department aware of the suitability of the area for a bombing and gunnery range. The reports of units that used the field prior to 7 December 1941, coupled with a topographic survey made in January 1942, substantiated this claim.

The area apparently was first used by the Army Air Corps in June 1940, when the 3d Observation Squadron arrived at the municipal airport to conduct firing practice along the ocean front and to map and photograph the entire area. The squadron remained there until 15 July, and the men spent most of their time firing at temporary targets on the beaches. On 1 November the 105th Observation Squadron came for the same purpose and used the beaches at Singleton's Wash [sic] for its target practice until the unit left on 21 December. Another observation squadron, the 112th, arrived in March 1941 and was assigned the duty of furnishing camp equipment to whatever units might come to the Myrtle Beach area for gunnery practice. The 79th Fighter Squadron was the first organization to arrive under the new set up, and it was followed by the 56th Fighter Group in November. These two units had departed by December 1941, and the 112th returned to its base at Morris Field on the 5th. When the United States entered the war two days later, the 112th Observation Squadron was immediately sent back to Myrtle Beach to help defend the coastline. The 112th stayed at the field until March 1942, when a detachment arrived from Savannah, Georgia, to open formal operations of the Myrtle Beach General Bombing and Gunnery Range.

On the afternoon of 24 March 1942, one officer and 188 men (the Bombing and Gunnery Range Detachment, Savannah Army Air Base) arrived at Myrtle Beach to establish, organize, administer, and operate the field. They found that conditions were extremely primitive; there were no housing or sanitary facilities. These men spent the next two months working against time and great difficulties to prepare the base for operations. The range was ready on 24 May 1942. In the meantime, on 23 April, the 79th Squadron had returned to complete its gunnery training.

During the war the Air Force sent units, crews, and replacement personnel to Myrtle Beach for bombing and gunnery training. The units stayed at the base for varying lengths of time, depending on how much prior training a unit had received and on how complete the organization was when the unit arrived. Many organizations arrived with only a bare nucleus of personnel, and the outfits were built up to authorized strength as trained men became available. Other units came to the field completely organized and remained only long enough to complete the requisite training program before going overseas.

The training program consisted of several phases. Bombardiers practiced bombing; gunners were given schooling in fixed and flexible gunnery. Emphasis was placed upon molding the men into combat teams, and the crews' own aircraft were used in training whenever possible. Although technically the base was used for only gunnery and bomb-



ing training, it was obvious that every crew member, from pilots to radio operators, received invaluable practice. Fighter pilots were trained on a more individual basis, but their schooling in dive bombing, gunnery, and later rocketry, was as complete as non-combat conditions would allow.

By April, after only eleven months of operations, the 17th, 31st, 310th, 340th, 345th and 323d Bombardment Groups and the 79th Fighter Squadron had received training at the range. During that time the base also provided training for 83 combat teams for the 65th Reconnaissance Group, 463 combat teams for the 309th and 334th Bombardment Groups, and 2,082 replacement crew members. More than 4,451 firing and bombing missions had been completed.

Training continued at a rapid pace throughout the war. Much of the activity apparently became routine, but some events seem to stand out above others. For example, in May 1943 a detachment of the Royal Netherlands Military Flying School flew in to Myrtle Beach; these Dutchmen left an indelible impression on those who saw them fly, for the "Flying Dutchmen" performed incredible feats with their B-25's. The men who flew with Lieutenant Colonel James Doolittle on the first raid on Tokyo received some of their training at Myrtle Beach. The installation of 75-mm. cannon on B-25 aircraft got its first real test at the field. A rocket range was opened in the spring of 1945.

At first Myrtle Beach was in charge of the Bombing and Gunnery Range Detachment from Savannah, but in a short time the base was taken over by Headquarters, Myrtle Beach General Bombing and Gunnery Range. On 1 July 1942 the responsibility for training was assumed by the 309th Bombardment Group, and base headquarters was left with housekeeping functions. In a reorganization on 1 May 1943, the 316th Airdrome Squadron assumed the training responsibilities from the 309th Group. Six months later, when the range was redesignated Myrtle Beach Army Air Field on 8 November 1943, all activities on the base came under the supervision of the base commander.

The range at Myrtle Beach was composed of some 100,000 acres in nine tracts, three of which were owned and six were leased by the government. The government plots, containing an aggregate of 97,332 acres, were known as the Myrtle Beach, Conway, and Georgetown areas. The Myrtle Beach tract, located in Horry County, was extremely irregular in shape. Most of it lay between S. C. Highway 501 and U. S. Highway 17, but it also included a strip east of Highway 17 and a half mile corridor extending north of Highway 501 to the Intra-Coastal Waterway. The cantonment area, landing field, and five air-to-ground ranges were located in the Myrtle Beach tract. The Georgetown area, which contained a demolition range and two bombing ranges, was bounded by Carver's Bay Road, S. C. Highway 707, U. S. Highway 701, and S. C. Highway 51. The Conway area, which was bounded by S. C. Highway 90, the Old Ocean Drive Road, the Intra-Coastal Waterway, and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, had one demolition range, three bombing ranges, a moving machine gun range, and one rifle range; one other section, which was leased from private owners should be mentioned. The Murrell's inlet area, about fifteen miles southwest of the Field on Highway 17, provided docking facilities for crash and target boats and quarters for their crews.

A great deal of construction took place at the base during the war years. Over 114 buildings were built, and the entire area was connected by a network of access and secondary roads. Camouflage was applied to the runways, taxiways, hardstands, repair and parking aprons, and to most of the buildings. No doubt it was a difficult task to create an air base out of the dense swamps and forests of that part of South Carolina, but by the spring of 1943 the work was virtually complete.

The people at Myrtle Beach encountered many problems during the war. For a while it was necessary to go to Morris Field or to Charlestown, South Carolina, for medical care, finances, equipment, and supplies. However, on 10 July 1942 a thirty bed hospital was completed; on 13 August a quartermaster department was set up at the base; in November a finance section was organized. Thus these particular problems were solved. It was not until the summer of 1943 that another problem was licked. Poor morale at



the base was largely the result of the few recreational facilities at the field and in the town of Myrtle Beach. In July 1943 a service club was built and a library was opened, and in August a bowling alley was completed. Unit dayrooms were remodeled and furnished with recreational equipment during the same month. A more thorough training program for base personnel was also instituted during this period, and all these innovations contributed to the great improvement of morale at Myrtle Beach.

One of the chief problems was a shortage of personnel. Occasionally groups of draftees arrived to ease the situation temporarily; a German Prisoner of War Camp, established near Myrtle Beach in November 1944, furnished men for housekeeping details. But large numbers of men were drained from the base to fill other spots, particularly in the ground forces. After the war the field remained active until 1947, but the speedy demobilization of the Armed Forces caused an almost unbearable personnel shortage. It was difficult for the base to carry out even its severely restricted mission between September 1945 and 1 November 1947.

During the winter of 1945-46 the mission of Myrtle Beach became one of recruitment and support of special activities. The Civil Air Patrol, the National Guard, and the United States Military Academy were among the organizations that utilized the field for encampments and various other activities that were supported by the base. During the summer and fall of 1947 the base cooperated in airborne and airlift training with the ground forces. In October 1947 orders were received giving 1 November as the date for the inactivation of the base. On that date the field was shut down and the runways and tower were turned over to the City of Myrtle Beach for use as a municipal Airport. The Air Force, however, continued to maintain custodial personnel there for a time.

It was planned to include the rehabilitation of Myrtle Beach in the 1953 construction program of the Tactical Air Command, and the Chief of the Army Engineers was asked to begin negotiations for the acquisition of certain real estate. In July 1953, however, Headquarters USAF advised the Army to cease negotiations. Personnel and funding limitations had caused Myrtle Beach to be withdrawn from the construction program.

[The Base was reactivated in 1955.]



OFFICERS OF HCHS FOR 1979,  
left to right: Mrs.  
Catherine H. Lewis, Presi-  
dent; Mrs. Eunice Thomas,  
Director; Lacy K. Hucks,  
Director; Miss Miriam  
Tucker, Director; G. Rupert  
Gause, President-Elect;  
E. R. McIver, Editor IRQ;  
Miss Delores Beverly, Sec-  
retary; and W. H. Long, Vice-  
President. F. A. Green,  
Treasurer, was absent when  
the picture was made.



## MYRTLE BEACH AERIAL GUNNERY AND BOMBING RANGE

On January 8, 1979, the Horry County Historical Society heard a panel of guests discuss their experiences during World War II when they gave up their homes for a military training facility. The establishment of the Myrtle Beach Aerial Gunnery and Bombing Range in 1942 affected hundreds of Horry Countians. The panel consisted of Mrs. Ruth Vaught, Fred McNeill, Mrs. Ernestine Bellamy Spires, Mrs. Emerson Bellamy, Lloyd Chestnut, Marion Vaught and Robert Bell. Annette E. Reesor adapted the material for the following article. A complete tape is on file at Horry County Memorial Library.

Mrs. Bellamy: Well, it was after Pearl Harbor was bombed on December 7, 1941. We began to hear we were going to have to be moved, and along in March was when they came around and appraised our places. The government sent someone around to appraise the place, but they didn't accept that appraisal. It was too high for them and they sent someone else to appraise it again. We got notice that we had to be out in thirty days, and that was almost impossible to do. After we got the notice, we got ready to move, there weren't any vacant houses in the community, so we decided we would tear down our pack house where we stored our tobacco in the summer, and we tore it down and rebuilt it on a place that we had about a mile up the road, then moved our furniture in, and it was really a "pack house" then! We lived in there four months while they were tearing down our other house.

We couldn't move it because people weren't familiar with things like that then. They wouldn't let us take it down the highway, they said it would cut off traffic too long, so we had to tear it down and rebuild it. That took us about four months. My sons who were in school, my husband and some neighbors would tear it down, and when they came from school they took the car and trailer and moved the lumber that had been taken down. We lived in that pack house for four months, and after that we moved in the home where I'm living now. It was just a mile up the road. We had a small - thirty-four acres of land - up there. We rebuilt our house on it, so the house I'm living in is really the house that I lived in down the road.

Mrs. Spires: I'd like to add something to that that could be a bit funny, but could have been tragic. But we moved from that place, and we ended up being right at the gate where they went into the bombing range. The planes circled the house all the time. A strange thing happened that Mama didn't know what it was - found out later a bomb almost uprooted a magnolia tree that we had moved up there - found it buried five feet under the ground with all its powder intact. It was a practice bomb. The boys really had a good time with that, you know, blowing up a little bit at a time. We were in a more dangerous place, being up there across from the range itself, than if we had been back where we came from.

Mrs. Bellamy: We would've been safer being up where we were than where we moved. We saw three planes coming from the back of the house and just as they got out of sight where I couldn't see them, I heard this crash, and I thought one of them had really crashed, you know, and I went through the house to look and I saw three planes going on, and so I didn't know what had happened, and we didn't all know until next morning. We had just fixed our yard, plowed it, sowed grass in it, and raked it all nice and level, and we found a large hole there, right close to the magnolia tree we had transplanted from the old place. There was a large hole where you could put a whole car in it, almost. We didn't know what had happened until we found the bomb.

We sold our property. We got it back in about four or six years. I know we'd begun to think that we weren't going to get it back. They sold it back to us at a reduced price.

Marion Vaught: They had a field agent out, who had headquarters--I don't remember just where he was located, but the name was McNeil, the best I can remember. No, not the local man. He didn't talk like an Horry County man.

Mr. McNeill: The government had the right to keep the property if they seemed to



have a need for it, but then, if the State wanted it, why they had first chance to buy the property, and three or four different ones stood between the original owners and buying the property back, if they had wanted it.

Mrs. Bellamy: I thought the previous owner of it would have the first choice.

Mr. McNeill: No, they didn't have first choice. There were about three or four others that had the privilege of buying it before the original owner had a chance at it. The men had been around, doing some appraising of the property that they wanted, but whenever the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor, we found out the next day, then. They said, "You just got to get out right away now. You see, the next day, on that very next day, following the bombing, a judge signed it over to the government the privilege of taking it over. They just took it over then. They got the judge to give them the authority to take it over, and just putting it into their hands, so all they lacked of having possession of it was just moving the people off and claiming it as theirs for the time being to use as a bombing range. I moved about - oh, a little over a half mile, maybe, up side the highway, and then across the highway and located there. I bought the land back when I had the privilege of doing it. My son later built a house there where I had mine moved from.

I believe where my house was located, I had fifty acres there, and it wasn't more than a quarter of it, I believe, that was under cultivation, but I had another tract further up the road, and there were 128 acres in that tract, and about a third of it was under cultivation.

Mrs. Bellamy: We had 30 acres cleared on the land where we had to move from. We didn't have anything but an old field where we moved to. We didn't farm the first year, because we were too busy rebuilding and moving.

Mr. McNeill: The government just told us to get out, and we had to find a place to move to. The settlement was the best we could do.

Mrs. Bellamy: It had to be more or less satisfactory.

Mr. McNeill: Well, they already had possession of the land, because the judge had signed an order giving them possession.

Mr. Bell: As well as I remember, there was no way you could go to court with the government at that time. In fact, I did not sell mine, except one little place, and I was forced to sell that because I couldn't rent a place, in other words, to move the house across the road, after moving another house out of the area that I had. I had to sell that particular place before I could even move the house. They gave you a certain length of days, and then you were restricted off your property, and all the buildings I had over in that area were destroyed during the time. Mutilated, when the government had it. As far as I can remember, the settlement was none. As I say, I didn't sell, except that one particular spot where the home place was. And the only reason I did that was to get permission to move that house after I moved in the old store here across the road. I couldn't find a place. I tried to rent a place in Conway, Loris, and everywhere, couldn't find anything to rent at that particular time.

Mr. McNeill: They had soldiers patrolling, and they had the area right across from us where they had sites, and they went across and had a camp, and camped in there for the sites they had bombed. They had certain areas, towers or something that they built up there, and patrolled the road that went there. Of course, there was some pilfering, that's the reason the houses were demolished after it got a little slack. But right to begin with, they made you believe they'd shoot you if they caught you over there. I'm sure there was some wild game killed. There were craters there where they dropped those bombs, you can still see some of 'em. They were dropping these bombs, and they were shooting, too--55 calibre guns and so forth. My grandfather had moved from that area across, and there was a bullet hole in his house, went through his bed, when he was in bed, and lacked a quarter of an inch coming right where he was lying, and hitting him with a 55 or 155 calibre. That wasn't in the bombing range.

Mrs. Vaught: That was right in front of my house.

Mr. Chestnut: It wasn't in the range. They missed the target that much. They



had soldiers that stayed out there months at a time, camped. They would take 'em their lunch and stuff in there and just keep them there 24 hours a day.

Mr. Bell: I lived fairly close to the end of the bombing area. The bombing area was the road that leads by the Wampee fire tower, that was the border line for the bombing area. From there back to the railroad was up to here and Highway 90 on the other side, and I guess a mile and a half on the other side, the north boundary. They would have, say, ten or twelve soldiers to allow trucks to go in and out of that particular area.

Mrs. Bellamy: We got to know the soldiers. I had an "adopted son." The children would be gone to school and my husband and I would sit down to eat dinner, and before we got through eight or nine head would come up to get water. We had lots of milk, so they would come and get milk, too. We got to know some of them.

Mrs. Spires: One of my brothers heard some of the soldiers cursing, and he said, "You had better not let my mother hear you say that!" And, you know, they quit it, too. And most of them learned to say grace at table, and they just took our habits.

Mrs. Bellamy: There's one of 'em who comes back to see me every year, at least once.

Mrs. Vaught: I didn't live in the bombing area, we had property over there near the waterway, and I think some of that land was just put there to hold the world together, and there were some real thick bays that just didn't have anything but gallberry bushes, and then there were strips of land that had those long leaf pines that made the lightwood. It was a real good place to start fires, and they kept the fires going pretty much of the time. When they came along appraising the land, they told us that it was just old woods land, we'd just have to give it up. We've always been fighters. We didn't want to be unreasonable, but we wanted to keep what we had. So my husband was very blue with giving up that land, because he prized it, some of the neighbors accused him of buying it for hunting. He loved to hunt, but he had other lands too. So we came to town. It was the custom in those days, we country people came to town Saturday. A child needed a pair of shoes, and a little bit of groceries. Somebody tipped him off that we wouldn't have to sell it, these other big land holders could lease theirs, so we could lease ours. So my husband had offered it free to use it, however they needed it, and just let us have it whenever the war was over, and pay a reasonable amount for the damage. They wouldn't have it that way. They had to buy it. It wasn't a home. They were taking other people's homes, and we had to sell it. But we came to town that particular Saturday afternoon, and somebody tipped him off that we could lease it, so we leased it for a little bit, and then we got something for the timber that burned. But I think the worst thing about the whole set-up was our old house that we live in was in the center of a big old field. I know how boys could fly, because I had some. I knew the judgment they used, and all of that. So right over the house was where they turned around. So there was many a night that we couldn't sleep for the roar of those planes. And then, too, it was sad, because somebody's boy was training to go to meet the Germans. But we did get our land back, and damages, a reasonable amount, I'd call it.

Mr. Bell: I did not sell, except for that one particular spot, and the only reason I did that was because I was forced to, to be able to move the home across the road. They had different representatives going 'round, Lonnie Causey and W. O. Godwin, I believe. They were representing the Government at one time, and then, I think they were representing some individuals at others.

Mrs. Vaught: They were very friendly people, and very compassionate, I thought.

Mr. Bell: I didn't get any damages. Some of the buildings and the windows were demolished. I just felt like I was kind of lucky to be able to go back to it. These leases are recorded in the archives in Charleston now.

Mrs. Bellamy: Three hundred and fifty families were involved in the exodus.

Mr. Bell: There was about 66,000 acres of woodlands, but very little farms within that. There was a fringe by the highway of small farms, but I expect 95 per cent of it was just woods land.



Mrs. Vaught: Nobody wanted to sell land on the other side of the highway. The Chestnuts' was one of the largest up there in that area.

Mr. Vaught: Most of the people who lived up there moved to other sections of the county. Lots of people moved over in the Maple section, and some moved up toward Aynor. But I've heard quite a number of them say it was probably one of the best things that ever happened to 'em. They were taught they could be uprooted, and they could move, and they could do better than what they'd been doing. You know, adversity is one of the best things that can happen to people. People didn't feel the same way then about serving their country by giving up their resources as they feel today. It would be hard to find a young man to volunteer for induction into the armed forces today, but in that day, it was the rule rather than the exception. They had a standing line of people who were ready to volunteer, and we had farmers, we had people who lived out there who were ready to do the same thing if necessary. They didn't question it too much, and they felt like they were doing their "bit." I think there was a great swell of patriotism among the people in those areas. I think that had a lot to do with it. People didn't resent it as much as you might think, because, after all, who would resent letting the government have seven or eight hundred acres of land when they had three boys who needed to be trained?

Mrs. Vaught: The timber, after the war, was questionable. You could hardly sell the timber, there were so many shot and everything. Mr. Wall cut that timber on our place out there, and he found quite a bit of damage in it. Most of it's rusted out now, but you can still find some of the brass caps.

Mrs. Bellamy: About two or three years after the war was over, there came a large forest fire through there and they had already policed the whole area, and thought they had all the shells, but they didn't. When the forest fire came through, it sounded like the war had started all over again. It was the shells that had been left.

Mr. Vaught: The same pilots that trained at Myrtle Beach went on the initial raid on Japan with Doolittle. This has been borne out historically. The Air Force would probably know very little about it, because at that time it was the Army Air Corps, the Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, that looked after the acquisition and the disposal after the things were over.

Mrs. Bellamy: I would like to add that the bomb that was dropped in our yard did not explode.

#### CAN YOU HELP?

Elizabeth G. Hull, 167 Pearson Drive, Asheville, N. C. 28801: "I am attempting to trace two of my South Carolinian ancestors. Can you tell me if the name Russell Calhoun Graham, Sr., who resided in Horry County, S. C. from 1860 to 1927, appears in any local histories or family genealogies in your collection? Does the name Simeon William Harrelson, resident of Horry County, S. C., from 1845 to approximately 1920, appear in any local histories or genealogies in your collection?

Carol L. De Ruyter (Mrs. Ronald L.), 17001 So. Carrolton Rd., Escalon, CA 95320: I am doing genealogical research on my family in South Carolina and it is a little difficult at this distance. I am trying to obtain information on my great grandfather, James Perry Smith. He was married to Charlotte Cooper and he died 26 May 1920 in Conway. Actually his death is listed on the certificate as being in Dog Bluff and he was buried in the Brown Swamp Church. On his death certificate his place of birth was listed in Horry County on 13 November 1841. The only parent that is listed is his mother and it only gives her first name - Catherine. If I could locate his baptismal or marriage record it would be a great deal of help to me. I thought possibly that your society might maintain genealogical records. His wife, Charlotte, was the daughter of Aaron Cooper, Jr., and Mary Hucks.



CR Form 38

Project Myrtle Beach Aerial Gunnery  
and Bombing RangeVendor Archie E. ChestnutTract No. C-110-BContract No. W-2203-ENG

15548

## WAR DEPARTMENT

Office Chief of Engineers - Construction Division  
Real Estate BranchNotice of Acceptance of Option for Purchase of LandDate February 20, 1942.Mr. Archie E. Chestnut,  
Hand,  
South Carolina.

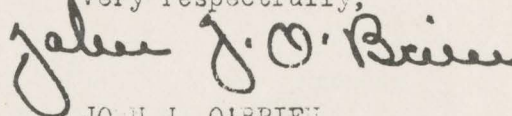
Dear Sir:

Notice is hereby given that, on the 16th day of February, 1942,  
the United States of America accepted the option dated the 23rd day  
of January, 1942, for the acquisition of the tract of land situate  
in the County of Horry, State of South Carolina,  
more particularly described in the option.

A fully executed copy of the accepted option is inclosed.

For the Chief of Engineers:

Very respectfully,

JOHN J. O'BRIEN  
Colonel, Corps of Engineers  
Chief, Real Estate Branch.1 Incl.  
Option.



WAR DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE PROJECT MANAGER  
MYRTLE BEACH AERIAL GUNNERY AND BOMBING RANGE  
303 Main Street  
Conway, S. C.

May 18, 1943

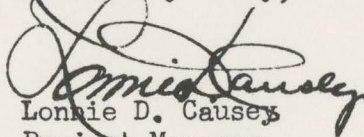
To Prospective Renters:

Re: Utilization of Military Lands for  
Agricultural Purposes

1. This Project Manager's Office has received authority as of May 15th, 1943, to lease for agricultural purposes lands in certain areas in the Bombing Range in Horry and Georgetown Counties and we are mailing this letter and a list of the tracts of land authorized to be leased to prospective former owners to they may avail themselves of the opportunity to make application for rental.

2. The lease will cover a crop year and the rental be subject to the approval of your County Agricultural Agent.

Yours very truly,

  
Lonnie D. Causey  
Project Manager

JCT:ncb

Incl. 1

List of Tracts



Project CE 601.1 - Myrtle Beach  
Aerial Gunnery & Bombing Range

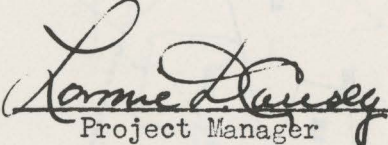
Tract No. C-110-B

County Horry

State South Carolina

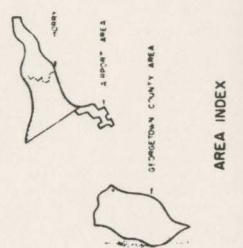
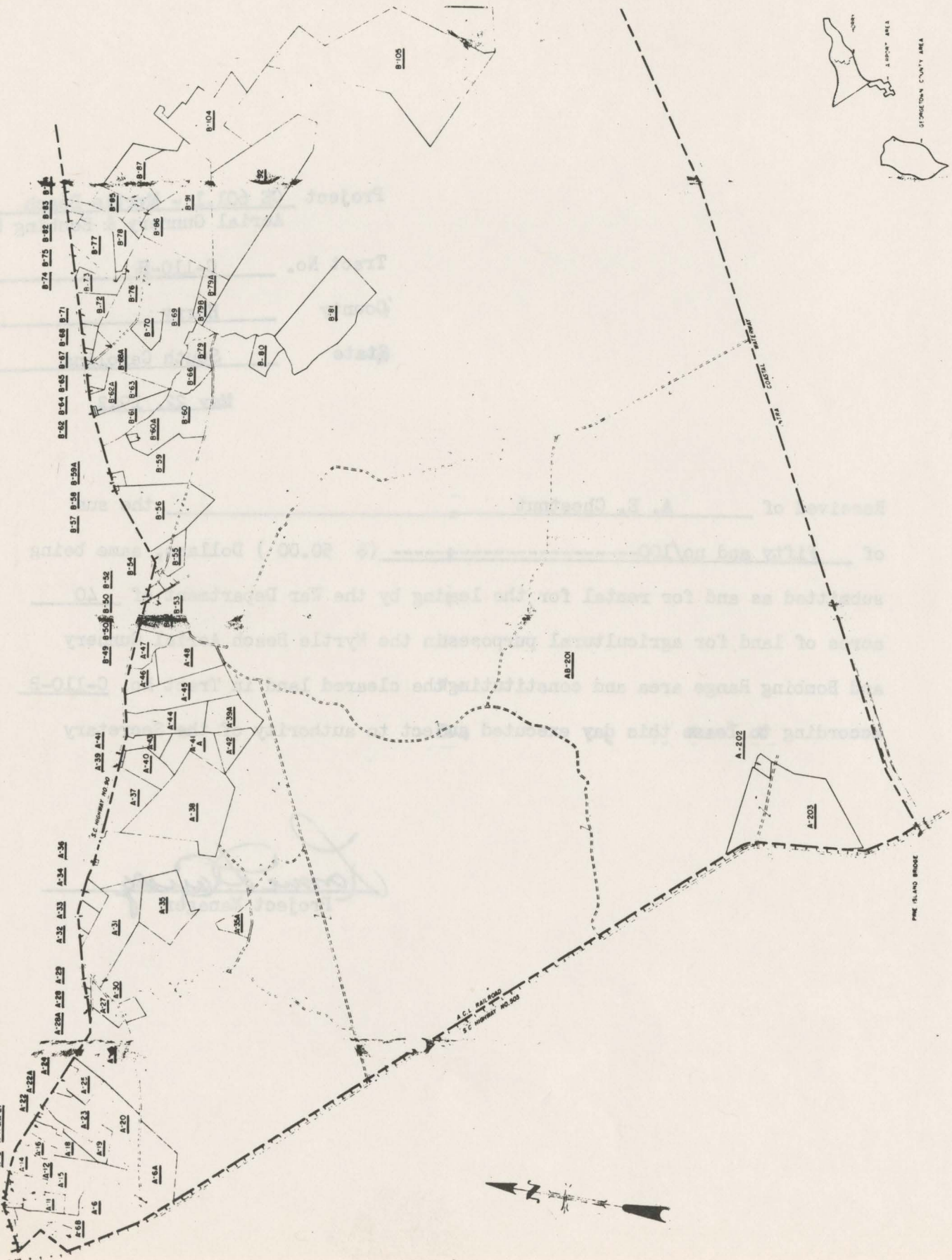
May 22, 1943

Received of A. E. Chestnut the sum  
of Fifty and no/100----- (\$ 50.00 ) Dollars, same being  
submitted as and for rental for the leasing by the War Department of 40  
acres of land for agricultural purposes in the Myrtle Beach Aerial Gunnery  
and Bombing Range area and constituting the cleared land in Tract No. C-110-B  
according to ~~lease~~ this day executed ~~subject~~ to authority of the Secretary

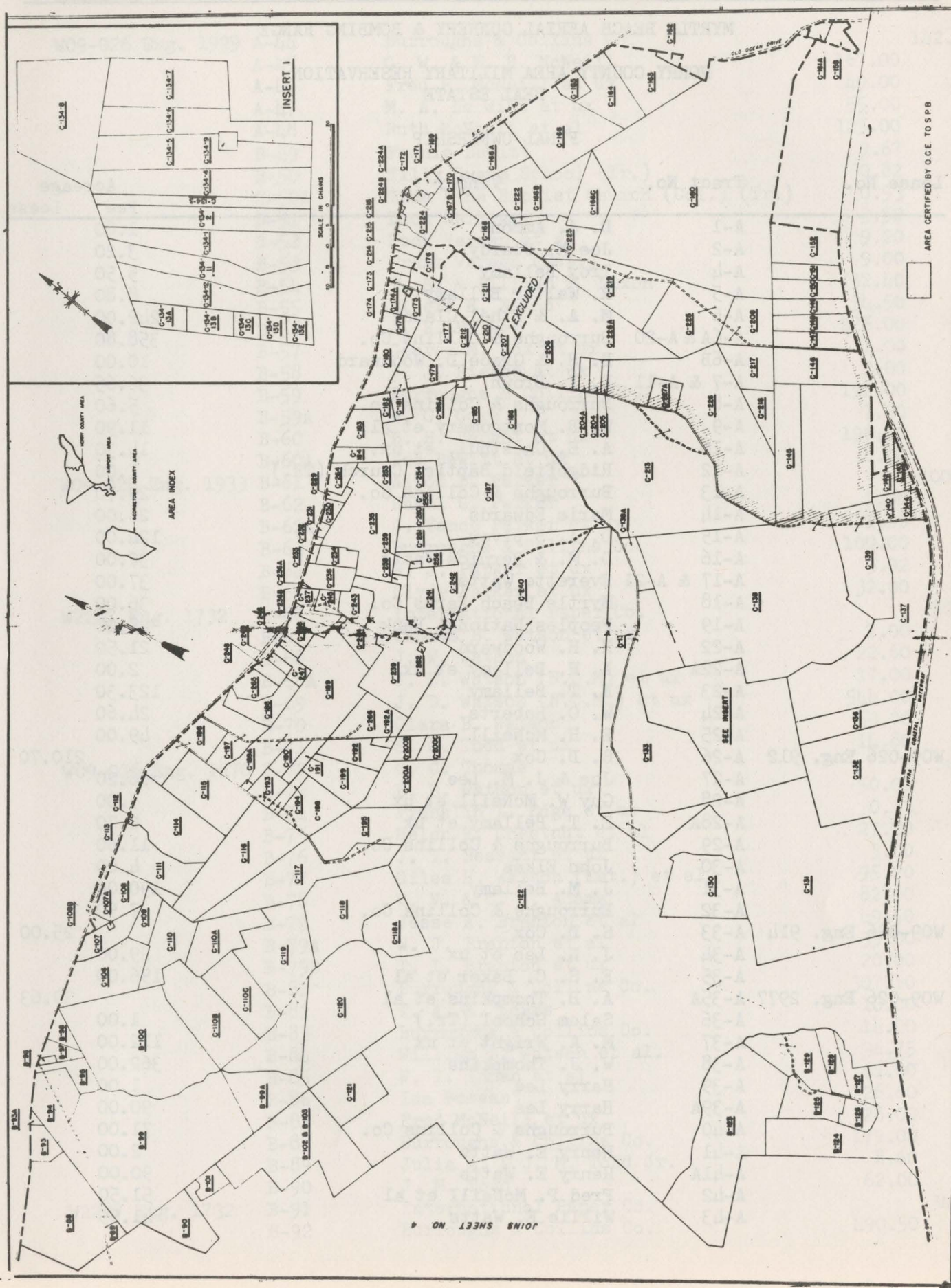
  
Project Manager



A-1 A-2 A-3 A-4 A-5 A-6 A-7 A-8 A-9  
A-10 A-11 A-12 A-13 A-14 A-15 A-16 A-17 A-18 A-19 A-20 A-21 A-22 A-23 A-24 A-25 A-26 A-27 A-28 A-29 A-30 A-31 A-32 A-33 A-34 A-35 A-36 A-37 A-38 A-39 A-40 A-41 A-42 A-43 A-44 A-45 A-46 A-47 A-48 A-49 A-50 A-51 A-52 A-53 A-54 A-55 A-56 A-57 A-58 A-59 A-60 A-61 A-62 A-63 A-64 A-65 A-66 A-67 A-68 A-69 A-70 A-71 A-72 A-73 A-74 A-75 A-76 A-77 A-78 A-79 A-80 A-81 A-82 A-83 A-84 A-85 A-86 A-87 A-88 A-89 A-90 A-91 A-92 A-93 A-94 A-95 A-96 A-97 A-98 A-99 A-100









## MYRTLE BEACH AERIAL GUNNERY &amp; BOMBING RANGE

HORRY COUNTY AREA MILITARY RESERVATION  
REAL ESTATE

## FINAL OWNERSHIP

Lease No.	Tract No.	Vendor	Acreage	
			Fee	Lease
	A-1	D. J. Ammons	1.80	
	A-2	Joe M. Clardy	3.20	
	A-4	Troy Bellamy	5.50	
	A-5	R. Walter Bellamy	8.80	
	A-6	M. A. & Ethel Clardy	242.00	
	A-6A & A-20	Burroughs & Collins Co.	358.80	
	A-6B	H. H. & Grace D. Woodward	10.00	
	A-7 & A-11	R. A. Brown	36.65	
	A-8	Burroughs & Collins Co.	5.60	
	A-9	W. B. Montgomery et al.	11.90	
	A-10	A. E. Chestnut, et ux.	14.30	
	A-12	Ridgefield Baptist Church (TR.)	1.00	
	A-13	Burroughs & Collins Co.	29.70	
	A-14	Marie Edwards	26.00	
	A-15	D. A. S pivey	124.00	
	A-16	D. M. & Bernice Watts	32.00	
	A-17 & A-21	Everette Watts	37.00	
	A-18	Myrtle Beach Farms Co.	36.00	
	A-19	Peoples National Bank	45.20	
	A-22	H. H. Woodward	21.50	
	A-22A	L. H. Bellamy et ux.	2.00	
	A-23	E. T. Bellamy	123.30	
	A-24	W. C. Roberts	24.60	
	A-25	E. H. McNeill	49.00	
W09-026 Eng. 912	A-26	S. D. Cox		210.70
	A-27	Joe & J. M. Lee	66.20	
	A-28	Guy W. McNeill et ux	5.00	
	A-28A	E. T. Bellamy et ux	0.70	
	A-29	Burroughs & Collins Co.	11.60	
	A-30	John Elkes	4.00	
	A-31	J. M. Bellamy	190.00	
	A-32	Burroughs & Collins Co.	7.50	
W09-026 Eng. 914	A-33	S. D. Cox		25.00
	A-34	J. N. Lee et ux	29.00	
	A-35	E. S. C. Baker et al	156.00	
W09-026 Eng. 2977	A-35A	A. B. Thompkins et al		39.63
	A-36	Salem School (Tr.)	1.00	
	A-37	M. A. Wright et ux	112.00	
	A-38	W. J. Thompkins	362.00	
	A-39	Harry Lee	1.00	
	A-39A	Harry Lee	90.00	
	A-40	Burroughs & Collins Co.	71.00	
	A-41	Henry E. Watts	2.00	
	A-41A	Henry E. Watts	90.00	
	A-42	Fred P. McNeill et al	51.50	
	A-43	Willie E. Watts	41.55	



W09-026 Eng. 1929	A-44	Burroughs & Collins Co.	142.00
	A-45	G. W. & E. R. McNeill	167.00
	A-46	Fred P. McNeill et ux	49.00
	A-47	M. A. De Witt et ux	55.00
	A-48	Ruth McNeill et al	125.00
	B-49	Fannie DeWitt	9.67
	B-50	Tilly Swamp School (Tr.)	0.82
	B-50A	True Vine Baptist Church (Col.) (Tr.)	0.53
	B-51	Dock Galloway	3.50
	B-52	Heck Vereen et al	9.20
	B-53	Frank Vereen (Est.)	9.00
	B-54	T. E. & Lillian T. Nixon	32.40
	B-55	Elbert R. Nixon	34.50
	B-56	J. R. Parker	226.00
	B-57	George M. Cox et ux	1.00
	B-58	J. J. Pierce et ux	2.00
	B-59	Burroughs & Collins Co.	190.00
	B-59A	W. G. Gore	7.90
	B-60	B. H. Vaught et ux	196.00
	B-60A	Ned DeWitt et ux	4.00
W09-026 Eng. 1933	B-61	Alton B. Parker	100.00
	B-62	Hazel U. Parker	1.00
	B-62A	J. Vance Parker et ux	1.00
	B-63	Burroughs & Collins Co.	100.00
	B-64	W. J. Parker et ux	3.92
	B-65	Clyde Parker et ux	32.00
W2287 Eng. 1732	B-66	International Paper Co.	50.00
	B-67	Thomas B. Watson et ux	7.00
	B-68	J. W. Watson	22.60
	B-68A	J. D. Watson (N.C.M) et ux	17.00
	B-69	J. D. Watson (N.C.M.) et ux	544.00
	B-70	Clara B. Watson	50.00
	B-71	S. C. Todd et ux	14.80
W09-026 Eng. 1470	B-72	C. C. Thomas	36.00
	B-73	B. B. Watson et ux	50.00
	B-74	Franklin L. Edge et ux	0.33
	B-75	Helen E. Chestnut et al	27.20
	B-76	J. T. Bessant et ux	3.00
	B-77	Giles H. Watson (Est.) et al	95.20
	B-78	W. V. & C. C. Adams	82.00
	B-79	Jesse A. Branton et al	49.50
	B-79A	W. J. Branton et al	35.00
	B-79B	T. L. Branton et ux	20.00
	B-81	Burroughs & Collins Co.	307.10
	B-82	T. A. E. Adams	10.00
	B-83	Burroughs & Collins Co.	14.00
	B-84	William D. Watson et al.	36.75
	B-85	W. I. Inman et al	64.00
	B-86	Ida Bessant	26.60
	B-87	Fred McNeill et ux	128.00
	B-88	Burroughs & Collins Co.	179.00
	B-89	Julia A. & J. M. Todd Jr.	8.60
	B-90	J. M. Todd	62.00
W2287 Eng. 1732	B-91	International Paper Co.	345.60
	B-92	Burroughs & Collins Co.	490.50



	B-93	D. D. Edge	21.00	
	B-93A	H. E. Adams et ux	3.00	
	B-94	O. D. Livingston et ux	60.35	
	B-95	A. G. Livingston et ux	22.65	
	B-96	Dogwood School District No. 10 (Tr.)	3.00	
	B-97	Mrs. Blanche Bellamy	14.80	
W09-026 Eng. 1635	B-98	Mrs. Bertha Royals		15.00
	B-99	W. S. Livingston et ux	460.00	
	B-99A	Alton Inman et ux	68.80	
	B-100	T. W. Livingston et ux	272.00	
	B-101	John F. Simmons et al	17.00	
	B-102 & B-103	W. B. & T. R. Edge	196.80	
	B-104	H. H. Woodward	236.60	
W09-026 Eng. 1469	B-105	J. M. Vaught et al		764.00
	C-106	J. I. Adams	86.40	
	C-107	D. D. Edge, Jr.	33.20	
	C-107A	L. B. Adams	1.00	
	C-108	Adoniram J. Todd et ux	51.00	
	C-108B	J. Q. Adams et ux	4.40	
	C-109	D. P. Rackley et ux	23.20	
	C-110	J. M. Adams	61.80	
	C-110A	J. P. Adams et ux	63.90	
W09-026 Eng. 1474	C-110B	A. E. Chestnut		112.00
	C-110C	Stokes Chestnut et ux	78.00	
	C-111	Thomas C. Todd et al	74.60	
	C-112	Julia A. Todd	0.17	
	C-113	Julia A. Todd	0.55	
	C-114	Robert E. Todd et al	109.55	
	C-115	B. H. Todd	94.35	
	C-116	Joseph H. Edge et ux	147.00	
	C-117	J. H. Vereen et al	135.30	
	C-118	Solon Edge	142.00	
	C-118A	R. Marvin Edge et al	60.00	
	C-119	D. D. Edge Jr. et ux	214.80	
	C-120	B. R. Parker et ux	216.20	
	C-121	B. E. & J. P. Simmons	71.00	
W2287 Eng. 1732	C-122	International Paper Co.		3767.80
	C-123	Burroughs & Collins Co.	292.00	
	B-124	D. D. Edge (est.) et al	196.00	
	B-125	Howell V. Bellamy et al	44.00	
	B-126	Burroughs & Collins Co.	20.00	
	B-127	Joe B. Chestnut et ux	26.00	
	B-128	P. A. Watson et ux	30.00	
	B-129	John D. & Mrs. Dorothy M. Bellamy	72.00	
	C-130	H. H. & Grace D. Woodward	109.40	
	C-131	D. D. Edge (Est.)	582.40	
	C-132	A. A. Springs et al	204.00	
W2287 Eng. 1732	C-133	International Paper Co.		263.00
	C-134-1	Katie L. Kails Heirs	34.00	
	C-134-2	O. J. Bell	30.00	
	C-134-3	J. W. Ellis & R. V. Ward	13.00	
	C-134-4	Phillis Bellamy	32.50	
	C-134-5	Burroughs & Collins Co.	30.00	
	C-134-6	Susan Green or Jenkins & Richardson	30.00	
	C-134-7	J. W. Ellis & R. V. Ward	37.00	
	C-134-8	Flora Chestnut Heirs	54.00	



C-134-9	Edward Lewis	2.00
C-134-11	Fannie Lewis	22.00
C-134-12	C. Hawkins Lewis Heirs	35.00
C-134-13A	Mary Chestnut Gerald	9.50
C-134-13B	Edward Lewis	7.50
C-134-13C	Ellen Lewis	4.15
C-134-13D	Sam Lewis	4.15
C-134-13E	Adam Lewis	4.15
C-135	Canal Wood Corp. et al	146.80
C-136	B. F. Vereen et ux	64.00
C-137	Mary A. Lewis et al	300.00
C-138	J. H. Holliday et ux	866.00
C-138A	O. J. Bell et ux	18.00
C-139	Burroughs & Collins Co.	117.10
C-140	H. E. Thompson et ux	35.00
C-142	O. J. Bell et ux	22.50
C-143	R. E. Bell et ux	11.70
C-144	Ben Bell et al	6.00
C-145	S. P. McNair (Est.)	87.00
C-146	H. E. Thompson et ux	78.50
C-147	Carrie E. Thompson	35.00
C-148	R. H. Burns Sr. (Tr.)	32.80
C-149	E. V. Ward et ux	30.40
C-150	K. O. Thompkins et ux	32.50
C-151	Donald Wood	26.80
C-152	R. V. Ward et ux	63.40
C-158	Edith Ward et vir	15.00
C-160	Agnes K. Epps et al	844.00
C-161A	Joseph Green Jr. (Est.)	8.00
C-162	Agnes K. Epps et al	4.40
C-163	E. V. Ward et ux	86.00
C-164	R. V. Ward et ux	69.00
C-165	E. V. Ward et ux	14.00
C-166	W. E. Gore et ux	128.20
C-166A	R. E. Bell et ux	60.35
C-166B	R. W. Wood Jr. et al	99.00
C-166C	North Carolina Bank & Trust Co.	60.70
C-167 & C-170	Katherine B. & Robert V. Ward	83.00
C-168	Donald Wood	27.50
C-169	O. J. Bell et ux	1.60
C-171	R. L. Bell (Est.)	12.00
C-172	Mary Bell Wood	4.50
C-173	H. E. Thompson et ux	4.60
C-174	L. D. Willard et ux	4.50
C-174A	Robert Lewis Jr. et ux	13.40
C-175	Sallie Hardwick	2.00
C-176	Ernest C. Hardwick et ux	12.90
C-177	H. E. Thompson et ux	104.00
C-178	R. E. Thompson et ux	15.20
C-179	J. Henry Holliday	48.00
C-180	Mary E. Lewis	46.25
C-181	Emma B. Thompson	19.40
C-182	L. D. Willard et ux	16.50
C-183	J. C. Lewis et ux	40.00



	C-184	H. T. Watts et ux	20.00	
	C-185	Albert Jordan et ux	65.00	
	C-186	R. A. Brown et ux	54.30	
	C-186A	R. A. Brown et ux	1.25	
	C-187	H. E. Thompson et ux	380.00	
W2287 Eng. 1732	C-188	International Paper Co.		37.00
	C-189	W. H. Stanley et ux	195.00	
	C-189A	Dogwood Neck Col. School No. 10 (Tr.)	2.00	
	C190	Ollie Lewis Wilson	14.00	
W2287 Eng. 1732	C-191	International Paper Co.		12.50
	C-192	Luther & Susie Livingston	37.70	
	C-192A	Tom Montgomery	5.00	
	C-193	S. P. Vereen et ux	20.00	
	C-194	Morris Vereen (Est.)	10.00	
	C-195	Burroughs & Collins Co.	88.70	
	C-196	Julia A. Todd	51.10	
W09-026 Eng. 1471	C-197	Dewey Edge		51.10
	C-198	Canal Wood Corp.	55.50	
	C-199	O. J. Bell et ux	50.00	
	C-200A	J. F. Stanley et ux	69.00	
	C-200B	Candis Stanley et ux	20.00	
	C-200C	Mary Vaught (Est.)	17.50	
W2287 Eng. 1732	AB-201 & B-80 & A-202	International Paper Co.		30207.20
	A-203	Myrtle Beach Farms Co.	437.80	
	C-204	Robert Livingston et al	12.00	
	C-204A	T. W. Prince (Est.)	8.00	
	C-205	Forfeited Lands Commission	5.00	
	C-206	J. G. Lewis et ux	96.00	
	C-207	R. B. Shelly et ux	20.00	
	C-208	R. W. Wood et ux	48.20	
	C-210	Mrs. Llewellyn Lewis	8.50	
	C-211	Bob Lewis Sr. et ux	85.00	
	C-212	H. B. Lewis et ux	2.70	
	C-213	O. J. Bell et ux	490.00	
	C-214	Beulah Martin	7.20	
	C-215	Stephen C. Martin et al	6.20	
	C-216	Sam Ward et al	8.00	
	C-217	Murchison Bank	36.50	
	C-218	Sallie Hardwick	21.30	
	C-219	O. J. & R. C. Bell	178.00	
	C-222	R. V. Ward et ux	4.00	
	C-223	Carrie E. Thompson	7.75	
	C-224	O. J. Bell et ux	26.70	
	C-224A	Little River Circuit M. E. Church Sou. (Tr)	0.50	
	C-224B	Deacons of Wampee Baptist Church	1.50	
	C-225	Evelyn W. Bell	108.00	
	C-226	J. L. Bell (Est.) et al	293.00	
	C-226A	R. E. Bell et ux	138.80	
	C-227A	R. L. Bell Jr.	20.00	
	C-229	Hamp Livingston et ux	5.00	
	C-230	Mary L. Strickland	8.90	
	C-231	Hamp Livingston et ux	3.90	
	C-232	Fred W. Buck et ux	2.00	
	C-233	Jacob T. Chestnut	2.80	
	C-234	Ernest DeWitt et ux	18.50	



	C-235	Mitchell Livingston et al	118.00	
	C-236	Malissa DeWitt	25.00	
	C-236A	D. J. Livingston et ux	0.25	
	C-236B	J. A. Chestnut et ux	0.25	
	C-237	Barney DeWitt et ux	21.25	
	C-238	J. T. Chestnut et ux	24.60	
	C-239	J. T. Chestnut et ux	165.00	
	C-240	William Vereen (Est.)	260.00	
	C-241	Solomon Chestnut	54.25	
	C-242	William Chestnut	54.25	
	C-243	Peoples National Bank	23.50	
	C-244	Alex L. Vereen (Est.)	29.00	
	C-245	Jackson Vereen (Est.)	11.00	
	C-246	Jerry Chestnut	7.00	
	C-247	Pinckney C. Edge et ux	13.50	
	C-248	Martha Moore	10.00	
	C-249	Frank Moore et al	6.00	
	C-253	Sarah Bellamy Heirs et al	28.20	
	C-254	Francis Gause (Est.)	25.00	
	C-255	Delilah L. Lewis (Est.)	12.00	
	C-256	Gertrude Gause	23.60	
	C-258	Van Smith et ux	8.00	
	C-259	Furnie & Stacil L. Vereen	2.00	
	C-260	Florrie Evans (Est.)	20.00	
	C-261	J. M. Livingston et ux	30.00	
	C-262	Chesterfield Miss. Col. Baptist Ch. (Tr.)	1.00	
W09-026 Eng. 1078	C-264	James A. Watts		17.40
	C-265	Burroughs & Collins Co.	21.70	
	C-266	E. A. Stanley et ux	50.65	

PETER VAUGHT, SR. AND JR.

August 11, 1976

Mr. E. R. McIver, Editor  
The Independent Republic Quarterly  
1008 Fifth Avenue  
Conway, S. C. 29526

Dear Mr. McIver:

Enclosed is a photograph of two of my ancestors taken in 1864. Pictured are Peter Vaught, Senior, and his son, Peter Vaught Junior, at the time of his marriage to Louise Cuckon Futch. Peter Vaught Senior was 77 years of age at this time and Peter Vaught Junior was 41.

Peter Vaught Senior was the son of Matthias Vaught and Martha Mercy Todd. He died in his 80th year on January 19, 1867.

Peter Vaught Junior was the son of Peter Vaught Senior and Mary Sweet and grandson of Anthony Sweet II. He died in his 77th year while visiting his daughter Anna Vaught Roach in Harvey, Illinois, and is buried in Homewood Cemetery in Harvey.



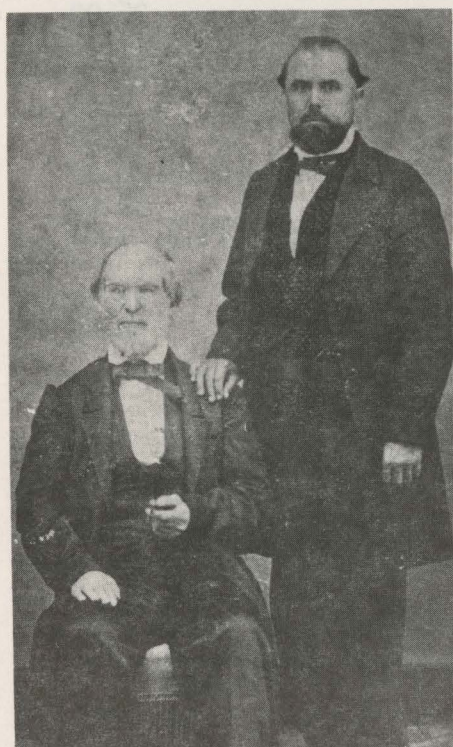
At present I am preparing a manuscript on my great-great grandfather, Dr. William K. Cuckon. Also, I am working on the Anthony Sweet lineage which will be of interest to many of your readers.

I enjoy each issue of The Independent Republic Quarterly. Everyone on the Staff deserves a great deal of credit.

Sincerely,

s/ Carl F. Bessent

[Editor's note: This letter was written on the letterhead of the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution of which Mr. Bessent was president at the time. A long time member of our Society, he is now deceased.--CHL]



Peter Vaught, Sr. and his  
son, Peter Vaught, Jr.

#### THE LIBRARY HAS IT

The Accelerated Indexing Systems index to the 1840 Census of South Carolina is now available. This brings to five (1810-1850) those census records which are now accessible through an index. The user will still have to refer to the microfilm for complete records, but these volumes are a great help.

Recently we have received Brent H. Holcomb's Marriage, Death, and Estate Notices from Georgetown, S. C. Newspapers, 1791-1861. For several years the Library has owned microfilm of many of the papers indexed, but these abstracts are most welcome. Many Horry District entries are listed.



## WITHERS FAMILIES

By C. B. Berry

As this is written in 1979, Myrtle Beach and the "Grand Strand" have grown into South Carolina's largest city during the summer season. Little is known and less has been written about the early beginnings of the Myrtle Beach area, first known and referred to as "Long Bay." It is certain, however, that the Withers families were among the first settlers and evidence that they were here is indicated by the fact that the first post office was named Withers. Withers, S. C., was established as a post office April 30, 1888, with Daniel J. Cox as postmaster, and discontinued about the time the Myrtle Beach office was established on Sept. 30, 1901.

Other Withers evidence is the swash that was early known as "Eight Mile Swash" is now named Withers Swash. And just a short distance inland, on the east side of the Swash, is a Withers cemetery. Old maps as well as the current U. S. Quadrangle map shows "Withers Swamp" or "Withers Big Swamp" over in the area not far from the convention center.

On a tombstone in the churchyard of Prince George Winyaw is the following:

"Sacred to the Memory of Mary Esther Withers, Mother of Francis, Richard and Robert Withers. She gave up the pleasures of Society and retired to Long Bay where she resided a great part of her life devoted to the welfare of her children. (Stone cracked--a line not readable) example the compatibility of secular and spiritual concerns. She died in George Town the 12th. of March 1801, Aged 61 years."

Mary Esther Withers was nee Stewart, a sister of John Stewart who resided on Long Bay 1788-1791, according to an old account book of Georgetown district.

One can only speculate what brought the Withers to Long Bay, an unsettled wilderness back in colonial times. The Withers were prosperous planters about Winyah Bay and the Sampit and other rivers around Georgetown in the period just prior to the American Revolution. It may be that they foresaw problems with the British mariners coming up Winyah Bay and the rivers to harass them and they were seeking refuge by settling on Long Bay. The records show that they obtained grants, or had surveys made of thousands of acres in what is now the Myrtle Beach area. See the diagram of Early Plats to Land Grants attached to this record. This is only a partial list of the Withers grants in this area. In connection with this, there is an interesting item in the Register of Mesne Conveyances of Charleston, CWA abstracts, Book E-3, Page 319. 28 & 29 Oct. 1765, L & R. Mrs. Mary Withers, gentlewoman, of Charles Town, to her son, Francis Withers, planter, of Sampit Creek, near Georgetown, for love and affection, 500 acres on Waccamaw Neck, bounding S.W. on William Withers; N. E. on 700 acres belonging to Mary Withers N. W. and S. E. on vacant land . . . . Reg. 31 Oct. 1765.

There are so many duplications of names that one must be careful to avoid confusion. This last Mary Withers seems to be Mary Cartwright, wife of James Withers, while the Mary Stewart Withers on the tombstone is her daughter-in-law (the wife of her son John Withers)--see Family No. 1.

The activities of the Withers on Long Bay have become an enigma which may be due in part to the fact that their plantation was by-passed by the main north-south route. The old Kings Highway, as the coastal road was known, entered the beach near what is now Singleton's Swash (formerly referred to as the "East End of Long Bay") and followed the beach for some fifteen miles before turning inland, thereby completely missing the Withers plantation. Jeremiah Vereen resided approximately two miles North of



Long Bay and moving South from his place, there was a great swamp that impeded travel (the Singleton Swash Swamp), but once past that the roads were extremely sandy through what is now the Myrtle Beach area. It was easier when leaving Vereen's to go down to the strand, cross the swash at low tide, then follow the ocean for fifteen miles before turning inland.

It appears that Mary (Stewart) Withers was a resident of Long Bay when the 1790 census was taken. She is the only Withers listed in All Saints Parish at that time. She is recorded as having one male under 16 (Robert), one female (herself) and 35 slaves. One might assume that Richard and Francis were away at college, as they are not accounted for in that census.

Newspaper editor and author James Henry Rice researched and wrote much about the Withers during his lifetime and one article dated September 21, 1924, entitled "Paladins of South Carolina", helps shed some light on the family:

Francis Withers (July 14, 1769 - November 24, 1847

By James Henry Rice, Jr.

A few miles out of Georgetown, on Sampit river, stands Friendfield house, formerly the seat of the Withers family (the local pronunciation is Franfield). From cornice to basement it speaks of hospitality dispensed without stint. Twenty five years ago I went there often and browsed about in the superb library, containing at the time choice collections of books. The papering on the walls was what my friend, Ruckstull, would call 'a great work of art.' Harriette Ker-shaw Leiding has a picture of it in her book, 'Historic Houses of South Carolina.' All in all, Friendfield house was a noble seat.

There floated around traditions of Francis Withers, but he had become hardly more than a tradition. Long after, here a little, there a little, I picked up his story bit by bit, until now he lives again amid the associations of a vanished time; and, so far as one may judge, 'there will be a new heaven and earth' before any man will again live such a life--gone now utterly--dropped below the horizon.

On Meeting street in Charleston, where the old bagging factory stands, there was once a grand mansion, still remembered by old people in Charleston. This was the town house of Francis Withers.

On 'the rolling strand of Horry,' just back of the scrub that fixes the naked sand dunes, on a bold bluff overlooking a swash, stood another plantation house of the Withers family. Across the highway, to the northwest, there is a large field, extending right up to the edge of the scrub. This field was planted in indigo long before the Revolution by James Withers father of Francis. [sic] These various parcels, as the lawyers would call them, were part of the princely possessions to which Francis Withers was born. I have the notion that this remote place was selected on Long Bay because indigo was thought to breed fevers. About the time of Francis Withers' birth (1769) several planters from Georgetown took out grants for land on Long Bay, among them Joseph Allston, who took a grant to Minor's Island, now Cherry Grove inlet, in 1769.

The country was wild enough, for hogs could not be pastured in the woods because black bear were too numerous.

All we know for certain is that James Withers and his wife, Mary [sic], grew in wealth and were very likely unmolested by Tories in the Revolution. Their Long Bay plantation, on Withers' Swash, lay too far away.

After the Revolution Francis, then in his teens, attended Harvard college. He was there in 1788, at least, and must have been graduated, though the record is not at hand. The year 1791 was memorable for the visit of General Washington and the next even more memorable to him for December 10, 1792, he was married to



Elizabeth Thomas of Georgetown. As events here become crowded, we must straighten out things:

Miss Mary Warham Forster of Louisville, Ky., a daughter of Francis Withers' stepdaughter, Elizabeth Warham, who married Dr. Alexius Mador Forster, writes me as follows:

There were three sisters, Gibbes', once upon a time in Charleston, Mary, Elizabeth and Ann. Mary married Charles Warham of Charleston, Elizabeth married Samuel Hunt of Boston, Ann married Edward Thomas of Georgetown.

Francis Withers married first the daughter of Ann and later the daughter of Elizabeth (who had first married her cousin, William Warham, son of Mary), so Grandfather Francis' two wives were first cousins.

Miss Forster says further:

Like the men of today, he did not remain long a widower, being married again a year and a day from his first wife's death. This occurred April 11, 1825. His married life lasted altogether 44 years, but there were no surviving children.

Here is a tribute worthwhile to those who have seen something of life's vicissitudes:

He brought his second wife, his little stepdaughter, his wife's mother, her mother-in-law and his wife's sister to Friendfield, where they lived in peace, so far as I know. I know the two old ladies were buried at Northampton and presume the sister was also. (Northampton is an adjoining plantation, also a Withers property, which contains the family burial ground [sic]. It was devised by will to the Heriot family, I think--Rice.) No finer tribute to a man's sweetness of disposition could be paid--and the women come in for their share.

There is an old four room brick house on Friendfield, in which Francis Withers was born and in which his father, James Withers [sic], lived part of the year. The plantation Negroes called him 'Ole Mas' Jack Wedders.'

Francis Withers built the big Friendfield house in 1818. The place was formerly known as 'Washington', the change of name being due to a delightful instance of brotherly love. Francis lacked ready money for the undertaking. Planters were always lacking 'ready money,' with few exceptions. So his brother, James, lent him the money, taking a note for it. When Francis went to redeem the note, his brother tore it up and refused a cent. On account of this transaction, the place was named Friendfield.

One of the rice fields still bears the name of 'Washington' . . . .

These days were the 'golden prime' of planting and one may note that the Withers family squarely met and discharged their responsibilities. At Georgetown and Long Bay they did their own supervising. The overseer had not appeared on the scene.

Had that example been followed, latifundia would bless the land today and in room of the abandoned clearing, reverting to jungle, there would still be fair fields, looking as General Washington remarked 'like fairyland,' and homes even fairer beside them.

Francis Withers owned five plantations on Sampit, as Mrs. Alice Forster Gilmore, a sister of Miss Forster, writes me. These plantations were Northampton, Canaan, Midway, Mount Pleasant and Friendfield.

Some 25 years ago, when Frank A. Burroughs was clearing the field on Withers Swash, he found all the old ditches and the main canal (which is the swash) a



perfect system of drainage ready to hand, just as it had been left when the Confederate war ended.

Froude says that when the Spanish grandees departed the glory of Spain departed with them, and when the old planters were driven from the coast by the besom of war the plantations fell into neglect and there have been no men big enough to restore them.

Mrs. Gilmore writes further:

I do not know anything of the place in Horry County (she is one of the younger members of the family--Rice) that you mention, nor do I know anything of Withers' Swash, but cassina bushes and sandhills and the Atlantic ocean sound like heavenly places to one living in the Ohio valley.

How the coast would blossom and be filled with gladness, with a little more patriotism like that! She is 'a daughter of her people.'

Between Charleston, Georgetown and Withers' Swash on Long Bay, Francis Withers passed his days. It is a trail, every foot of which I have covered 'over and over again,' to quote a pet phrase of the Great Master in Hellas, and every foot of which I love. God pity the man so dull witted, so purblind as not to be able to see its glories, revealed in the changing seasons, by sunlight, moonlight or starlight.

I once knew a flint hearted money lender who grew boyish and enthusiastic when walking around the rice field banks in Spring. 'It's the only life fit for a man to live,' he said to me. Even that hard heart could not resist the glory of the rice fields, with their faint tips of green, the merry hearted Negroes playing at work, the lush growth of the banks, the circling sprigtails high in air and the rushing 'bull necks', so near sighted that they peck a decoy, with life around in a thousand forms--life on hand and life in ditches, canals and river--a drama of absorbing interest and irresistible lure.

In the fall of the year, when the rice has been gathered into a lot around the threshing barn and threshing begins, flocks of turkeys fatten on the gleanings from the straw piles. A 'barnyard turkey' is the sweetest, juiciest, most toothsome bird that ever graced a gentleman's table; but now as 'extinct as the Dodo'! There is no longer rice to fatten them on. The rice fed mallard far exceeds the canvasback in flavor. I have eaten both in their chosen habitats. Swarms of bobolinks descended on the rice fields and these constituted a bon mouche, dear to trenchermen.

With fish, shellfish, crustaceans, birds and game, the rice planter lost nothing of the good things of life.

Supreme over all was the planter. In the case of Francis Withers, he was a veritable lord of the manor. Those who recalled him testified that the Negroes spoke of him always in loving tones. 'Ole Maussa' stood foremost in their affections. We have seen how he lived with a numerous household and the tablet in the old church of Prince George's Winyah, speaks of love of his fellows in the community. A mural tablet records the following:

Sacred to the Memory of Francis Withers, esquire, a native of and a planter in this neighborhood, who departed this life in Charleston on the 24th of November, 1847, in the 79th. year of his age; and whose remains lie interred at Northampton plantation, Sampit. This Tablet is erected by the Vestry and Wardens of this Church in Commemoration of the kindly estimable character of the deceased, his many Christian virtues and benevolent acts, among which shone prominently his devotion to the cause of religion; his numerous private charities and his munificent endowment of several institutions of religion and charity, both in Georgetown and Charleston. To this church especially, of the Vestry of which he had for many years been a zealous and faithful member, and at the Holy Altar



of which he had long been a communicant, he was on frequent occasions the liberal benefactor, and in his will consummated the deep interest, which he had through life manifested in its welfare and prosperity, by a generous bequest in trust to his temporal guardians for its preservation and perpetuity.'

This is splendid testimony to a noble man. 'Life and death darkly jostle at the door which opens and shuts upon the days of man'; and there is an old saying, uttered first, no doubt, by some cynical male, that 'where there is a woman there will be found trouble.'

It will be recalled that Francis Withers brought home with his second wife a little stepdaughter, Elizabeth Warham, then five years old. Girls are mighty interesting, mighty sweet, mighty docile at from five to 12 or thereabouts. After that--well, we shall see.

Elizabeth grew, as girls will. In time the girl was a young woman, opening like a rose to sunlight. Life was fair and good. Charleston and Georgetown furnished society; and Long Bay then had its delights, even though hotels, clubs and boardwalks were undreamed of.

Apparently she had all that heart could wish; but, like the young husband, looking on a beautiful wife whom he did not love, 'Who thought as he gazed, he could willingly spare Every charm that he found for the one charm not there': there was something absent from her life.

Being sick one day with some trifling ailment, the family physician was summoned, but he was not to be found, so a young physician, named Forster, was called in and the ailment cured. She got sick again some time later and asked for the same physician, who came and relieved the trouble. Then, as fall came on, Elizabeth 'fell into a decline,' as they used to call it. She was listless, drooping, lost interest in things. So one morning Mrs. Withers informed her husband that there was nothing the matter with Elizabeth, except that she was in love with the young physician, 'and you must face the facts,' she said. 'She is your daughter,' returned that wise man, 'and whatever you say will be done.'

They determined to make a virtue of necessity, especially since Dr. Forster bore an excellent reputation and was a rising man in his profession. He was accordingly informed that he might call in an unprofessional capacity, as one might say. He lost no time in doing so.

Most of my information as to this affair comes from tradition (which I am only too willing to believe!) and one of the last scenes in the romance may as well be told--as it was told to me.

The family had gone to Withers' Swash on Long Bay and Mr. Withers said that the young man had come galloping up the King's highway, 'using up good horse flesh, when he had all day to make it in, and Elizabeth was constantly in the flower garden, watching the avenue--a pair of silly young geese!'

But Mr. Withers was not so young as he had been and these things look a trifle different at 60 from what they did at 20. Anyhow, soon all was well and they were married.

With the same unruffled disposition he had formerly displayed, Mr. Withers had the young couple live with him; and when his strength began to fail he turned over the management of the property to Dr. Forster and when he died left everything to his stepdaughter. This Dr. Forster--Alexius Mador Forster--became a famous army surgeon and a physician so beloved in Georgetown that his memory is revered to this day; but all this must be told later.

Miss Mary Warham in another letter says:

The wall paper at Friendfield had been torn off in strips before these people (the present owners--Rice) had bought it. May the old house hold blessings for all those who live there!



So briefly, I have outlined a character for whom one must feel respect and affection--a Paladin of old days; and, however inadequate the sketch, as I feel it is, it has opened a window into a fairer world, where beauty and honor ruled, and the harsh cares that too often mar life's sweetness were not permitted to come. [The State, Columbia, S. C., Sept. 21, 1924]

So ends the article by James Henry Rice, Jr.

#### WITHERS FAMILIES GENEALOGY

by C. B. Berry

James Withers (d. May 1756) m. Dec. 11, 1727, Mary Cartwright (d. 1767), sister of Hugh Cartwright. Issue:

- 1 a John Withers
- b. James Withers (Aug. 30, 1730 - Feb. 4, 1745)
- 2 c Richard Withers
- 3 d William Withers
- 4 e Anne Withers
- f Elizabeth Withers (d.y.)
- 5 g Francis Withers
- h Sarah Withers (d.y.)

1 John Withers, b. about 1728, died prior to 1799, m. 1 Mary Ann Buchanan. Issue:

- a James Withers (Sept. 3, 1755-1804) unm.
- 6 b John Withers (1765-1819)
- John Withers m. 2 Mary Esther Stewart (1740-March 1801). Issue:
- 7 c Francis Withers (July 14, 1769-Nov. 24, 1847)
- d Richard Withers (1773-27 June 1792)
- e Robert Withers (1782-Sept. 22, 1825)

2 Captain Richard Withers (Aug. 25, 1732-1789) m. 1 April 10, 1755, Elizabeth Paris. Issue:

- a Richard Withers (June 9, 1759-March 1764)
- b Mary Withers, b. Mar. 14, 1765, bapt. May 10, 1765.
- 8 Sarah Collins Withers, b. Mar. 16, 1769.
- m. 2 1786 - Mary Archar d. 1787
- m. 3 April 2, 1789, Frances DuBois, widow of Wm. Wells.

3 William Withers (b. Sept. 15, 1734) m. Nov. 27, 1755, Rebecca Hartley (d. Mar. 15, 1795). Issue:

- 9 a John Withers
- b Richard Withers, d. May 1786, unm.
- c Mary Ann Withers m. prob. in 1780, Henry Gray
- d Rebecca Withers m. 1786 Jacinth deLaval (d. Oct. 1811?)
- e Ann Withers, d. 1850, m. 1 May 1, 1788, Dr. George Wilson; m. 2 Jan. 21, 1796, James Jacks, Watchmaker.

4 Ann Withers (b. March 9, 1735) m. March 31, 1754, Thomas Linthwaite (May 7, 1731-Feb. 1763). Issue:

- a Eleanor Linthwaite, b. March 3, 1755, m. Oct. 1773, Samuel Fley.
- b Mary Linthwaite (1757-1758)
- c John Ward Linthwaite (1759-1763)



5 Francis Withers (Aug. 1, 1742-1771) m. about 1772, Elizabeth Buchanan, dau. of William and Deborah Buchanan. Issue:

10 a Charlotte Withers, b. Oct. 1763

11 b Mary Withers, b. Jan. 3, 1766

12 c Elizabeth Withers, b. May 19, 1769

13 d Robert Francis Withers, b. April 15, 1771.

6 John Withers (1765-1819) m. Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_. Issue:

a John Withers (d. y.)

b John Francis Withers (d. y.)

14 c Eleanora Withers, b. 7 Feb. 1789.

15 d Mary Withers, b. 1790

7 Francis Withers (July 4, 1769-Nov. 24, 1847) m. 1 Elizabeth Thomas. No issue. m. 2 Sarah Hunt Warham, widow of William Warham. No issue. Issue of Sarah was Elizabeth Warham, m. Dr. Alexius M. Forster.

8 Sarah Collins Withers, b. Mar. 16, 1769, m. 1 April 1, 1784 Elias Vanderhorst. Issue:

a Richard Withers Vanderhorst, b. Mar. 27, 1786.

b Elias Vanderhorst, b. Jan. 3, 1788

m. 2 William Shackelford, Senator for St. James Santee 1813-1816, House 1794-98. Issue:

c Mary Shackelford

d William Shackelford

9 Capt. John Withers, m. 1 1777, Frances Gray (d. Sept. 29, 1865) dau. of Henry Gray. Issue:

a Frances Withers, m. 1 July 13, 1800, Thomas Baker; m. 2 (as his 3rd wife), Thomas Smith (d. July 25, 1821), son of Benjamin Smith and Eliza Ann Harleston. 1 child d.y.

b John Withers, m. June 5, 1804, Mary Bowen, dau. of John Bowen of Goose Creek.

c Ann Eliza Withers, m. July 28, 1807, George A. Z. Smith. Issue: Sarah Smith.

d Rebecca Withers, m. Aug. 2, 1804, John Bowen (d. prior to Jan. 3, 1812). Issue: John Withers Bowen.

m. 2 Margaret Walker (d. Oct. 19, 1882). Issue:

e Eleanora Pamela Withers, b. 1819, m. Dec. 10, 1839, Adolph E. Beckman (b. May 30, 1818). 1 dau. d.y..

f William Withers, m. 1836, Harriet Martha Taylor. Issue: Margaret E. Taylor (? stepdau.?) m. Dec. 18, 1855, John E. Herron; Georgiana Cassandra, b. 1838, Georgia; Annie Jacks m. Hammett.

g Margaret R. Withers d. 1887, unm.

10 Charlotte Withers, b. Oct. 1763, m. John Pyatt. Issue:

a Joseph Pyatt (1790-1819)

b John F. Pyatt (1791-1820)

11 Mary Withers, b. Jan. 3, 1766, m. 1, Sept. 2, 1784, Capt. Thomas Dunbar (d. Feb. 18, 1790), m. 2 Aug. 30, 1791, Henry Gibbes; m. 3, Dec. 1799, Francis Shackelford (1771-July 19, 1805), Merchant of Georgetown, son of William Shackelford. Issue:



- 16 a Francis Robert Shackelford  
b James Withers Shackelford, d. in hurricane of 1822.  
17 c Esther Johnstone Shackelford  
d John W. Shackelford m. 1 Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_ and had son, John  
W. Shackelford; m. 2 Hannah \_\_\_\_\_.

12 Elizabeth Withers (May 19, 1769-Jan. 27, 1795) buried at Prince George Winyah, Georgetown. m. June 26, 1788, Robert Smith (1765-April 24, 1817) son of Thomas Smith and Susannah Walker and a grandson of 2nd Landgrave Thomas Smith. Issue:

- 18 a Elizabeth Susannah Smith, b. April 29, 1789  
b Carolina Charlotte Smith (Sept. 29, 1790-May 24, 1795).  
c James Withers Smith (Jan. 29, 1793-Oct. 20, 1820) unm.  
19 d Mary Louisa Smith (b. Nov. 2, 1794).

13 Robert Francis Withers (April 15, 1771-April 13, 1827) m. 1 Esther Johnstone, dau. of Andrew Johnstone. Issue:

- a Robert Francis Withers, d. Jan. 1818.  
b Anna Maria Withers  
c, d & e - (three daughters unnamed)  
f Macqueen Withers, b. about 1810.

Esther, her four daughters and son, Macqueen, drowned in the great hurricane of Sept. 28, 1822.

m. 2 Carolina Wagner (Jan. 25, 1797-Feb. 11, 1869) May 13, 1824, dau. of George and Ann Hrabrowski Wagner. Issue:

- a Caroline Withers (April 7, 1826-Aug. 28, 1906)  
b Cornelia Ann Withers (Aug. 21, 1827-June 18, 1895)

14 Eleanora Withers (Feb. 17, 1789-Aug. 13, 1863) m. in 1806 Dr. Willis Wilkinson & June 21, 1777-Jan. 18, 1850). He was b. in Virginia. Both are buried in St. Paul's Churchyard in Charleston. Issue:

- a Lucy Withers Wilkinson (1810-Oct. 18, 1827)  
20 b Mary Wilkinson, b. 1812  
c Sarah Ann Wilkinson  
21 d James Withers Wilkinson  
22 e Anna Belle Wilkinson  
f William W. Wilkinson m. 30 Apr. 1877 Caroline P. Huger  
g Virginia Wilkinson

15 Mary Withers (1790-9 May 1817) m. 1811 John Harleston Read, son of Dr. William and Sarah Harleston Read. He was born in 1788 and d. 23 May 1859. Issue:

- a Sarah A. Withers Read (May 4, 1812-Sept. 13, 1817)  
23 b John Harleston Read  
24 c James Withers Read

16 Francis Robert Shackelford (d. 1836) m. 1 Caroline Dunwoody; m. 2 Eliza Blum; m. 3 Mar. 30, 1824, Clara Elizabeth Wagner (Oct. 9, 1802-May 29, 1827) dau. of George Wagner and Ann Hrabrowski. She is buried in Georgetown. Issue:

- a Clara Shackelford (9 Mar. 1825-Dec. 1828)  
b Jane Shackelford (Oct. 19, 1826-Jan. 26, 1841)



- 17 Esther Johnstone Shackelford (1806-1886) m. April 21, 1825, John Futhey Green, son of James Green and Jane Futhey of Black River. Issue:
- a James Francis Green (d. 14 Nov. 1828) d.y.
  - b Benjamin Green had dau. Emmeline who m. Rev. Joseph R. Walker of Beaufort. She d. 1886.

- c Miss Pyatt Green, unkm. The following is a letter written by her:  
"25 Currier St., Atlanta, Ga., June 24th. 1924

Dear Mrs. House:

After visiting around and about I returned to my own home about 10 days ago--and have been busy getting things to rights--I have also had company ever since I came back so have had very little time to myself--but one lady left and the other has gone to spend the day with relations so I avail myself of a little leisure to catch up with my correspondence, and now start my promised Withers letter to you. There is really very little to tell and that little I picked up in scraps, I may say . . .

Some 20 years ago I spent two winters in Charleston, staying first with Mrs. Augustus Fitch on Broad Street and afterwards with my cousins, the Toomers on Rutledge Avenue. My niece, Alice Green Gaylord, had requested me to get out her D.A.R. and Colonial papers, and as I had nothing to do I agreed to do so. All the knowledge I possessed was that I and Alice's father were the children of John Futhey Green and Esther Johnstone Shackelford, and that they were the children of James Green and Jane Futhey of Black River, and of Francis Shackelford and Mary Withers of Georgetown--and so I started out to see what I could pick up about these 4 families. To my surprise I found out less about the Witherses than any others. . .

I remembered seeing once a family tree that my grandmother, Mrs. Shackelford had drawn for her--a tree with many limbs and branches and on each of them were inscribed names, and on the trunk of the tree was marked John Withers, and that was all I had to go by.

From McCrady's history I learned that Capt. John Withers Commanded the night riders who guarded the infant colony from Spaniards, Indians and savage Africans. In 1725 Capt. John Withers and his brother James were appointed appraisers by Gov. Johnson of the property of Anthony White. In 1755 John Withers was a charter member of the Winyah Indigo Society. When Carolina was settled a large colony of English came over from Barbados bringing their negro slaves with them. One of these 'eminent planters' as they were called got a large tract of land where Georgetown now stands and here the Witherses settled. I think they must have come from Barbados as I found in some old records the notice of the burial of a child, Susannah Withers at St. Michaels Church, Barbados, 1679. So the Witherses probably brought this record with them. At any rate the two brothers settled about Georgetown where they had plantations and also a brick-hard. John had the bricks made and James moved to Charleston and sold them and they got quite rich. In some of the records in the Probate Court James is mentioned as James Withers, 'bricklayer'. I suppose he took jobs of pavement. He belonged to St. Philips and was buried in the old cemetery of that church. In the old colonial newspaper the marriage of Miss Mary Withers is mentioned. The wedding took place at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Francis Withers in Georgetown. You can see it in Salley's book of colonial marriages. Mrs. Francis Withers had been Elizabeth Buchanan, daughter of William Buchanan and Deborah, his wife. He was quite wealthy. I saw his will in the probate court records. He was a planter, merchant and politician, being a member of the Colonial Legislature. Mrs. Withers had 3 daughters and a son. They were Mary, Charlotte and Elizabeth, and the son was Robert Francis. Mary first married Dunbar, Captain in the Carolina regulars; at his death she married Francis Shackelford, a merchant in Georgetown. She had 3 children, Francis Robert, James Withers and Esther Johnstone. Charlotte married



John Pyatt and had two sons, John and Joseph. John married Martha Allston, I think. Joseph never married. Elizabeth married Smith, son of Landgrave Smith and had three children, Mary, Elizabeth and Joseph. Mary married Dr. Cordes, Elizabeth married Mr. Cheeseboro; don't know who Joseph married. He and Charlotte Pyatt waited on my mother when she was married--they were children--Mrs. Trappair told me about it. Grandma's brother married Esther Johnstone, had a large family. All of them as well as Withers Shackelford were swept away to sea and drowned in the gale of '22. Mr. Withers escaped and afterwards married Caroline Wagner of Charleston. They had 2 daughters, Caroline and Cornelia, gifted artists. Grandma had a cousin, much younger than herself, who lived with her in Georgetown, Miss Eleonora Withers--she married Dr. Willis Wilkinson. I don't know who her father was, perhaps a brother of Francis Withers named James, as Grandma named one of her sons James Withers. As many of Mrs. Wilkinson's descendants are in Charleston, you might learn something about them from them. There was a very wealthy Withers named Francis who owned Friendfield, the fine manor house near Georgetown. He was a cousin of Mother's but I don't know how near--All of my family investigations occurred long after the deaths of my parents who could have told a great deal about them all. The Witherses have all died out and I don't think anyone carries the name now. And my knowledge of them is very meagre. I remember your grandmother Cordes very well, she came to our house when I was a child and I thought her husband, the old doctor, the strangest person I ever saw. I had never met a profane gentleman before and he 'cussed like a trooper.' My father had family prayers and read long prayers out of a book while we all knelt around the room. But Dr. Cordes refused to kneel but planted himself upon the hearth run and waved about a red silk handkerchief. We children were trained to kneel with our faces in the chair bottoms but, finding out what he was doing, we turned about on our knees to look at him, and looked like a lot of little pagans worshipping an idol. He was much pleased at our interest in him and waved his red handkerchief about like a flag. My father pretended not to see or know about his strange capers, but rose from his knees in a stately manner and sat down. But in spite of his oddities, he and my father were great friends. He went off into the mountains on some business and on his return brought us some fine red apples and I thought him a charming gentleman and wished he'd come back to see us again. You will see from this sketch that my knowledge of the Witherses is not great. I am sorry for Mrs. Lucas' disappointment.

Miss Fannie O'Hear tells me that poor Nellie Porcher broke down and had to leave the Wraggs and go to a sister to be nursed. I feel sorry for her. Do you know what was the matter? Emma will have quite a time if she has to look after Miss Nan single handed. And how lonely she must be. My eyes have been giving me a great deal of trouble and I can see to do but little, so you must excuse all mistakes. I constantly strike the wrong letter. The weather is very warm and I no longer suffer with cold. I hear that Charleston is very warm. Remember me kindly to anyone in your house who remembers me. I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Pyatt Green

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18 Elizabeth Susannah Smith (b. April 29, 1789, d. after 1850), m. William Cheeseborough of Georgetown. Issue:

a Charles Cheeseborough m. Mrs. Mandell. Children: William Cheeseborough; Charles Cheeseborough and Margaret Cheeseborough who m. Mr. Bell

b William Cheeseborough.

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19 Mary Louise Smith (Nov. 2, 1794-Feb. 12, 1871) was born in Georgetown and is buried at Biggin Church. On June 15, 1813, she m. Dr. Samuel Cordes, son of Thomas Cordes and Charlotte Evance. Of their eleven children only three reached maturity:

a Charlotte Ann Cordes (b. June 15, 1815) m. Feb. 25, 1835, Stephen Duvall Doar (1805-1872), a rice planter with many slaves. His large holdings included Harrietta Plantation on the South Santee River.

b Alexander Watson Cordes (Sept. 25, 1830-Dec. 9, 1878) was a large producer of rice and his holdings included LeGrange plantation on the Santee River.

c George McDuffie Cordes (May 16, 1832-Jan. 29, 1923).

20 Mary Wilkinson (b. 1812) m. in 1832, Christopher Gustavus Memminger (Jan. 9, 1803-Mar. 7, 1888). He was born in Germany and is buried, with several members of his family, at St. John's in the Wilderness, Flat Rock, North Carolina. Mary Wilkinson Memminger inherited Springfield Plantation (now a part of the Brookgreen Gardens properties) from her Granduncles. In her book Brookgreen Waccamaw, Miss Susan Lowndes Allston says:

The devisee of Mr. Withers was Mary Wilkinson Memminger, wife of the Confederate Secretary of the Treasury, C. G. Memminger. Her descendants say of Mrs. Memminger that her Withers uncles thought they must do well by Mary, because her nose was so large she could not be expected to get a husband. But judging by her spirited portrait and career, one can only conclude that her nose was not as great as her charm. Francis Withers' will says: 'I give and devise my Springfield plantation, with the farm on the seashore, and all of my lands on Waccamaw . . . to Mrs Mary Memminger (the legatee, who under the will of my brother, Robert Withers, will be entitled to his negroes after my decease).' This bequest was subject to the condition that Mrs. Mary Memminger should pay \$5,000 each to five other Withers nieces and nephews. She evidently solved the matter by selling out to Colonel Ward (Col. Joshua J. Ward of Brookgreen).

C. G. Memminger's father served in the Napoleonic Wars under the Prince Elector of Wurttemberg, and met his death a month after his son was born. His mother emigrated, with her parents, to America but she died while he was only five years of age and he grew up in an orphanage in Charleston. Thomas Bennett, a trustee of the orphanage, took special interest in young Memminger and encouraged him to become a lawyer. He studied law and specialized in banking and commerce. This training was to thrust him into national prominence.

Memminger became involved in a case in which the Bank of South Carolina refused to redeem its notes with gold or silver and announced that they would redeem them only with paper money. This was a violation of state law and the state sued to revoke the bank's charter and employed Memminger to press the suit. It was a suit that attracted international attention and brought fame to Memminger for his brilliant presentation of the case which he won.

Memminger had served eleven terms in the state legislature, representing St. Philip & St. Michael District, between 1836 and 1860, as well as a term from 1876-1878. In addition to this, he served many positions including Charleston alderman, member of the Board of Education and a trustee for



the orphanage where he was raised. His greatest fame came with his appointment as the Confederate States Treasurer by Confederate States President Jefferson Davis, a position he held from 1860 to 1864, filled with many and varying controversies.

Issue:

- a Ellen Memminger (15 May 1835-Feb. 12, 1916). Buried in Flat Rock.
- b Anna Keith Memminger, b. 1838. d.y.
- c Rev. Robert Withers Memminger (June 16, 1839-Apr. 19, 1901) m. Aug. 19, 1863, Susan Mazyck and had issue.
- d Willis Wilkinson Memminger (1845-May 2, 1876) buried in St. Peter's Churchyard, Charleston.
- e Christopher Gustavus Memminger (Nov. 17, 1846-Mar. 30, 1905). Buried in Flat Rock.
- f Allard Belin Memminger (1848-July 24, 1852). Buried in Flat Rock.
- g Edward Read Memminger (1856-June 1946).
- h Dr. Thomas Bennett Memminger
- i Mary Memminger married Mr. Van Cotte.
- j Sarah Virginia Memminger m. Dec. 17, 1867, Ralph Izard Middleton, Jr. Issue: Ralph Izard, Gustavus Memminger, Henry Augustus, George Izard, Henry Izard, Mary Wilkinson and Charlotte Middleton.

Mary Wilkinson Memminger d. Nov. 21, 1875, and is buried at Flat Rock. Her husband remarried Mar. 27, 1878, her sister, Sarah Ann Wilkinson (1814-Nov. 11, 1894) who is buried in St. Paul's churchyard.

21 James Withers Wilkinson was elected and served one term (1850-1852) in the state legislature, from Charleston. On Feb. 14, 1839, he m. Sarah Elliott Huger, dau. of Daniel Elliott Huger and Isabella Joanna Middleton. Issue:

- a Willis Wilkinson, b. July 25, 1841
  - b William Withers Wilkinson m. April 3, 1877, Caroline P. Huger, dau. of Daniel Elliott Huger and Caroline Proctor.
  - c Isabella Middleton Wilkinson, b. 1850, m. Dec. 16, 1867, Eugene Postell Jervey. She d. 1918. Issue.
  - d Louisa Wilkinson m. Arthur Barnwell. Issue.
  - e Daniel Elliott Huger Wilkinson.
- James Withers Wilkinson d. March 23, 1884.

22 Anna Belle Wilkinson m. \_\_\_\_\_ Keith before May 1, 1848, when her father made his will. Issue:

- a Maria Keith m. \_\_\_\_\_ Prentiss. Issue: Anna Belle, Trapier, Bessie and Keith.
- b One daughter married \_\_\_\_\_ Marshall. Issue: Anna Wilkinson Marshall (Sinkler).

23 John Harleston Read, II (1815-Aug. 31, 1866) was prominent in public activities in Georgetown. He was elected to the state legislature in 1844 and served twelve continuous terms until his death. He made his home at Belle Rive plantation on the Pee Dee River but acquired much other property. He inherited, with his brother James Withers Read, Harmony plantation on the Sampit River and Winyah Bay. Maryville was named for his mother Mary Withers Read, who had inherited it from her uncle, James Withers (1755-1804). He m. in 1840, Esther Jane Lance (June 18, 1822-Dec. 23, 1877). Issue:



- 25 a John Harleston Read, III (b. July 25, 1843)  
b Eleanora Read  
c James W. Read  
d Esther Jane Read m. Ralph S. Izard  
e William B. Read  
f M. Lance Read

24 James Withers Read (March 18, 1817-June 28, 1851). He was a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy. He is buried at Richmond Plantation, where his grandmother, Mary W. Read, and other family members are buried (inscription list in the S. C. Hist. Soc. Mag., v. 14, p. 172-173). He m. Caroline Laurens, dau. of John Ball Laurens and Caroline Olivia Ball. Issue:

- a John Laurens Read  
b Mary Withers Read

25 John Harleston Read, III (July 25, 1843-April 30, 1912) inherited Maryville and Bell Rive plantations from his father and planted rice there. He also managed plantations for his mother and his grandfather, Rev. Maurice Lance. In his later years he made his home at Maryville Plantation until his death. He m. Dec. 22, 1870, Ann Elizabeth Stoney (Nov. 17, 1847-April 29, 1905). They are buried in the churchyard of Prince George Winyah. Issue:

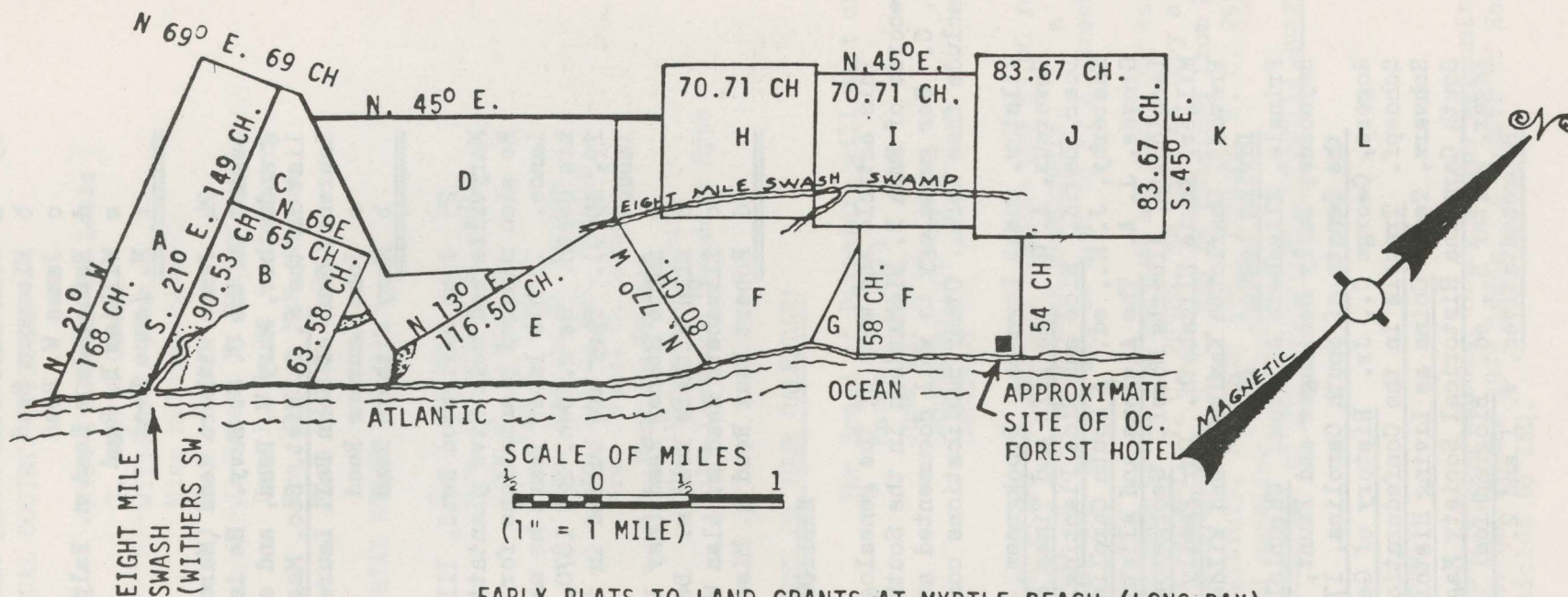
- a Annie Stoney Read (May 18, 1874-Mar. 3, 1892)  
b Ella Withers Read m. Dec. 12, 1893, J. Boyd Brunson  
c Elizabeth Read m. Alan Wood  
d Robert Vaux Read m. Miss Wood

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

This article and most of the genealogy has been taken from the notebook and records of Emma B. Richardson in the South Carolina Historical Collection, Charleston, S. C. Her genealogy is well documented and would make this article much too long to include them here. Other publications consulted include:

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## EARLY PLATS TO LAND GRANTS AT MYRTLE BEACH (LONG BAY)

TRACT	OWNER	DATE OF PLAT	PLAT BOOK	PAGE	ACRES
A	GRACE WAINWRIGHT	FEB. 24, 1734/5	PRE-REV. LOOSE PLATS	FOLDER 296	600
B	THOMAS LYNCH	MAR. 30, 1752	PRE-REV. LOOSE PLATS	FOLDER 1149	500
C	FRANCIS & ROBT. WITHERS	JUNE 8, 1809	CHAS. PLATS BNDL. 33	PLAT NO. 66	387
D	WILLIAM ALLSTON	JULY 8, 1765	COLONIAL PLATS VOL. 8	PAGE 55	800
E	WILLIAM ALLSTON	AUG. 3, 1769	COLONIAL PLATS VOL. 11	PAGE 25	650
F	ISAAC HUGER	OCT. 17, 1771	PRE REV. (OV) PLATS	FOLDER NO. 140	1000
G	PETER BELIN	OCT. 17, 1771	PRE REV. (OV) PLATS	FOLDER NO. 140	
H	JOHN WITHERS	JUNE 27, 1765	PRE REV. LOOSE PLATS	FOLDER 2047	500
I	RICHARD WITHERS	JUNE 27, 1765	PRE REV. PLATS VOL. 8	PAGE 14	500
J	WILLIAM WITHERS	JUNE 28, 1765	PRE REV. PLATS VOL. 8	PAGE 13	700
K	MARY WITHERS	JUNE 28, 1765	PRE REV. PLATS VOL. 8	PAGE 15	500
L	MARY WITHERS	JUNE 28, 1765	PRE REV. PLATS VOL. 8	PAGE 13	700

SOURCE: S. C. DEPT OF ARCHIVES &amp; HISTORY, 1430 SENATE ST., COLUMBIA, S. C. 29211

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